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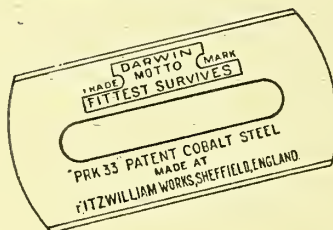
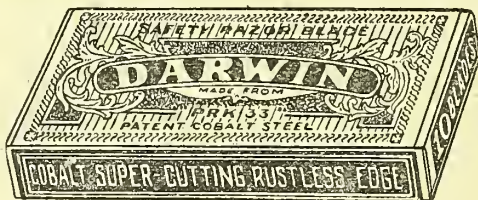
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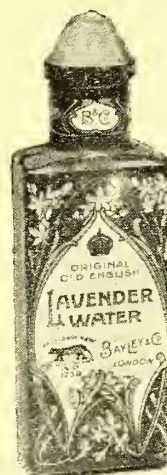
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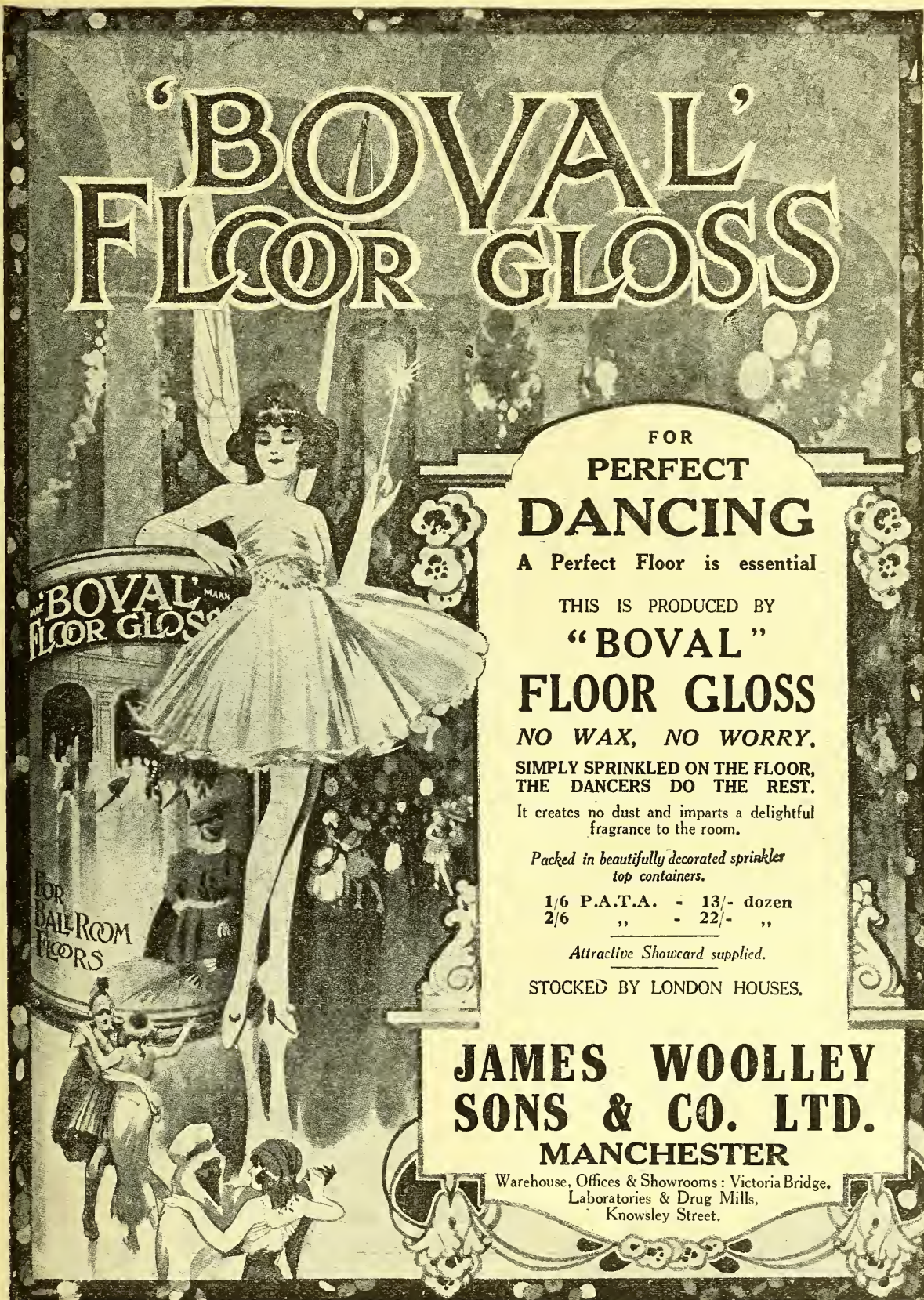
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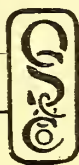
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Maw's



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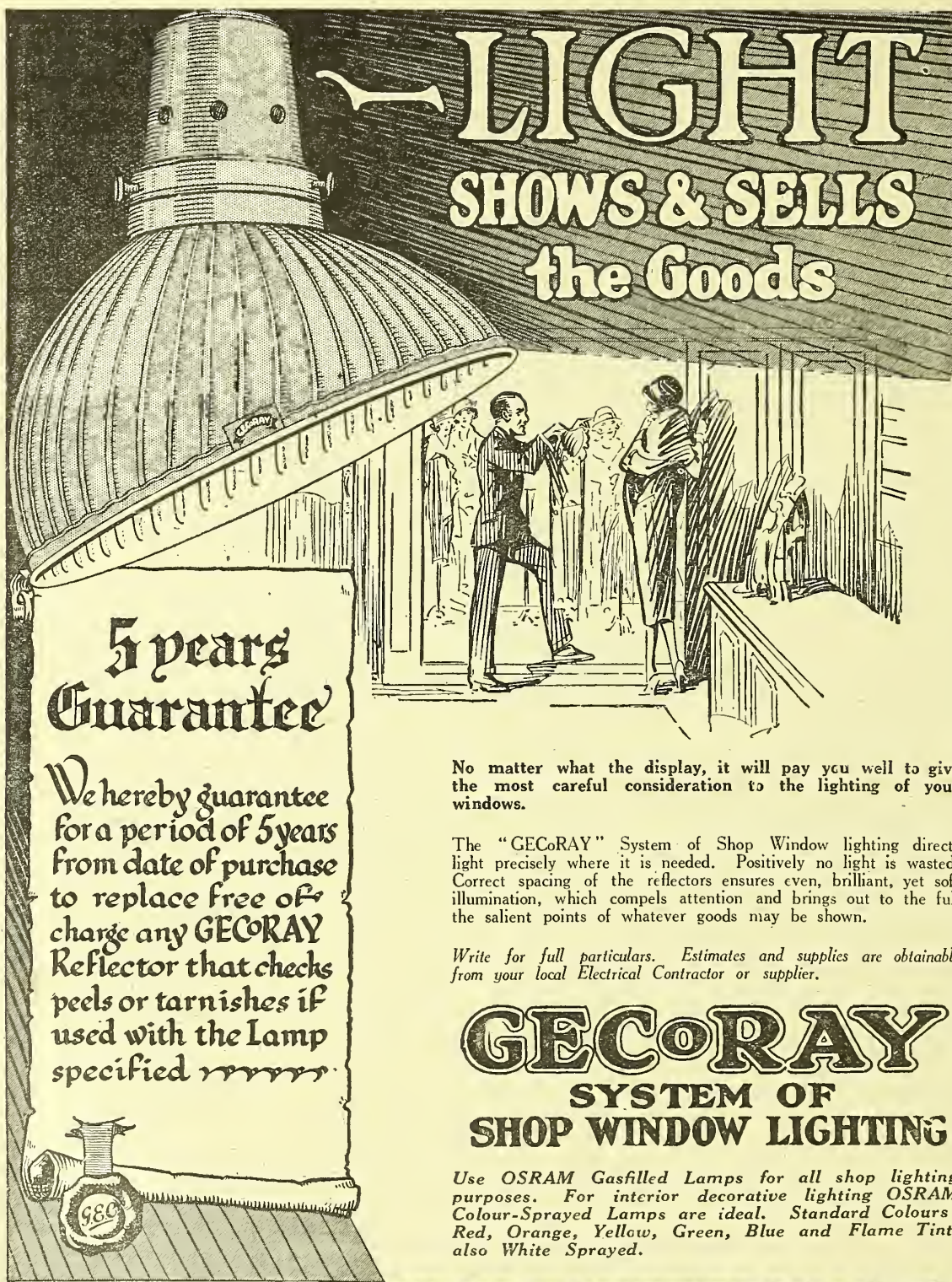
in an instant. It saves time on every sale.

With the display case it is actually possible to complete a "Meritor" transaction in 30 seconds, and one "Meritor" sale leads to another. To-day's purchaser of a "Meritor" Tooth Brush is a permanent "Meritor" customer. Every "Meritor" sale means a profit of 50% on cost to you.

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*The Reliable Liniment for
a thousand aches and pains.*

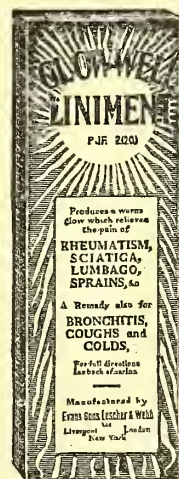
Prices.

P.A.T.A. Retail 1/6. Wholesale 10/- doz. or 9/6, 6 doz.

*An outstanding feature of this pack is the forceful show
material in Red, Orange and Black. Giant dummy
Showcards and Window Bills.*

FREE in 3 doz. Lots.

Evans'



OUR MOTTO TO PLEASE

A LONG FELT WANT

The "ECONASIGN" will save you MANY POUNDS

SIMPLE TO USE

SPRING MILLINERY NEWEST STYLES

NEW LAID EGGS 2/6 DOZ

PURE SILK HOSE 10/6 Pair

GREAT REDUCTIONS

CHEDDAR CHEESE SPRING HATS BARGAINS

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE

FRESH DAIRY CREAM DAILY

"The Gateway to Success"

ADVERTISE YOUR GOODS

"THE ECONASIGN"

WILL PRINT YOUR OWN SHOWCARDS, PRICE TICKETS, LABELS, ETC., AT INFINITESIMAL COST

ESPECIALLY USEFUL TO CHEMISTS

THE "SUPER" OUTFIT - - 60/- post free

THE "BIJOU SUPER" OUTFIT 32/6 " "

NO. 1 OUTFIT - - - - - 25/- " "

WRITE FOR SPECIMENS

THE ECONASIGN CO.,
94 Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1

The famous

BEARDMORE

TAXICAB CHASSIS

has been embodied with conspicuous success

in BOX VANS of
15-cwt. and 30-cwt. Types
designed essentially to solve your
distribution problems.

If your policy is efficiency with economy your vans are Beardmores. Apply for demonstration.

BEARDMORE MOTORS, LTD.

Principal Proprietors - - - WM. BEARDMORE & CO., LTD.
112 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1
Telephone - - - - - MUSEUM 8770 (3 lines)
ANNIESLAND, (Telephone - Western 1837-8) GLASGOW
4 IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER

BONUS PERIOD EXPIRES 30th NOVEMBER



These
are
the
Cards
we
enclose
with
all
Display
Orders.

Book "SLIPPERINE" at Window Show Terms

Showing over 70% on outlay

MINIMUM DISPLAY ORDER £3.

Carriage Paid.

Case Free.

ALL TIN CONTAINERS.

ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARDS.

From your Wholesaler or the Makers—

JOHNSTON & ADAMS

DUNDEE




A BRITISH ACHIEVEMENT IN NEW ART GLASS CONTAINERS for Toilet Preparations.

Inaugurating a brighter epoch in
counter and shop window display.

Registered Trade



Mark, No. 26866.



Avoid Monotony:—

"Monotony in window display must be avoided at all costs . . . but, somehow, bottles of perfume, boxes of powder, jars of bath salts, batches of compacts, have an aggravating habit of looking alike."

"Toilet Requisites," June, 1925.

NEW & BRIGHTER COLOURS—

Manufacturers of toilet preparations can henceforward banish monotony in their glass containers by exploiting the wonderful range of beautiful art colours in which we are now making bottles for perfumes and jars for toilet creams, bath salts, etc.

These new and charming glass products have a distinctive beauty and variety not previously attained in this class of glassware. They provide a means by which toilet preparations can be presented to the buying public in a more attractive form than has hitherto been possible.

NEW ART DESIGNS—

Not only can we offer variety in colour, but also in design. The application of artistic design to glass containers is a new practice in this country and its development is of special interest to the perfumery and allied industries. Our new designs combine originality with appropriateness and by their adoption monotony can always be avoided in the display of toilet preparations.

WOOD BROTHERS GLASS COMPANY, LTD.
(Established 1828.) **BARNSELY, ENGLAND.**



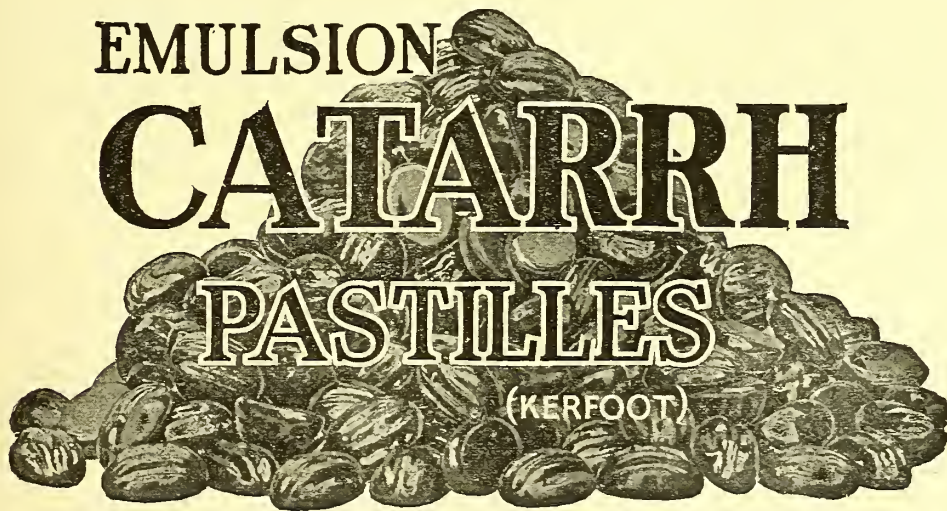
SPECIAL PASTILLES

for a special purpose

THE formula of "Emulsion" Catarrh Pastilles (Kerfoot) was designed for one specific purpose—to relieve quickly the congestion, soreness and choking sensations which are the unpleasant symptoms of Nasal and Throat Catarrh—and they fulfil that purpose far more satisfactorily than any general-utility pastille can possibly do. In addition they have proved valuable for the quick cure of spasmodic coughing. Catarrh Pastilles (Kerfoot) have a pleasantly pungent base, and, as they do not contain licorice, they are greatly appreciated by all who dislike the licorice taste.

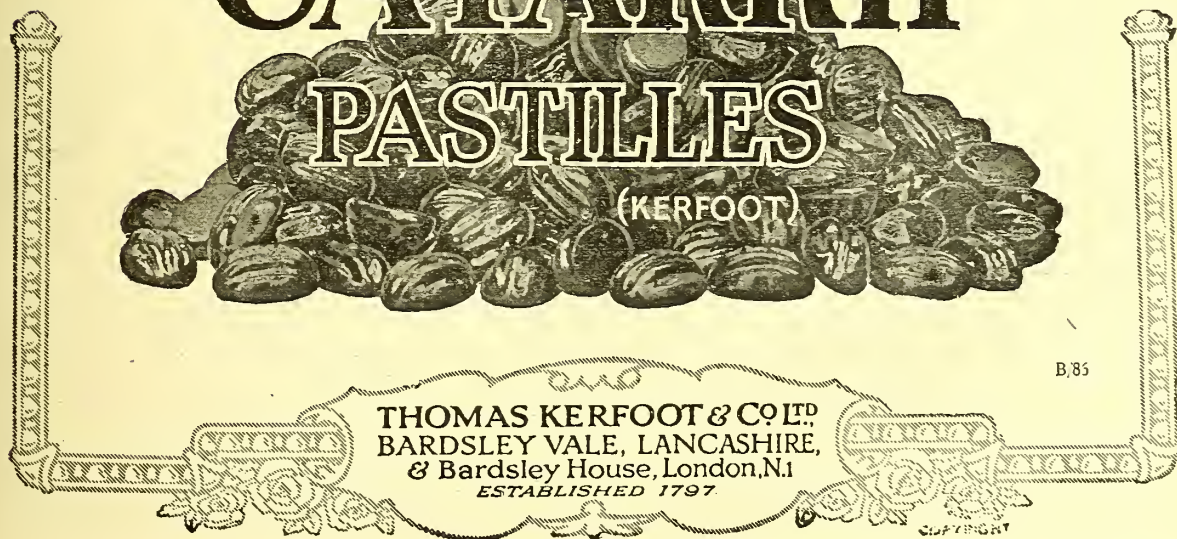
"Emulsion" Catarrh Pastilles (Kerfoot) are sold in bulk, price 2/6 lb. Striking panel showcard available. Cartons for retailing supplied on specially favourable terms. "Marble" tins retailing at 9d. and 1/4 per tin (P.A.T.A.) price 5/6 and 11/- per dozen. Gold-lacquered tins, 2 oz. and 4 oz., with "own name" labels, price 7/- and 12/6 per dozen

EMULSION CATARRH PASTILLES (KERFOOT)



B.85

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797



TRADE MARK



A Perfume Spray without perfume is like a beautiful frame without a picture—good to look upon but useless.

The sale of a Perfume Spray should mean a further sale for perfume.

We specialise in

BULK PERFUMES

ALL OUR PERFUMES ARE MADE WITH NATURAL FLORAL BASES, manufactured direct from the flowers in our own factories in Cannes. THEY ARE MADE WITH THE PUREST B.P. RECTIFIED SPIRIT with no added water and run about

20 fluid ounces to the pound.

For ordinary purposes we recommend our

QUADRUPLE ESSENCES
in all odours 30/- per lb.

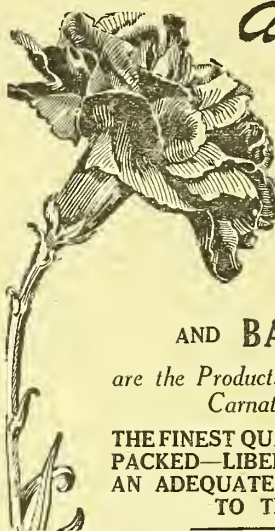
SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street,
LONDON :: :: E.C.2.

CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA,
PARIS.

LEIPSIC NEW YORK
KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."
Telephone - BISHOPSGATE 1372.



Allwood Bros

CARNATION PERFUME POT POURRI CARNATION SACHETS

AND BATH CRYSTALS

*are the Products of the World's Leading
Carnation Specialists.*

THE FINEST QUALITY—DELIGHTFULLY
PACKED—LIBERAL SALES AIDS—AND
AN ADEQUATE MARGIN OF PROFIT
TO THE CHEMIST.

Please write for particulars and Trade Terms to

Allwood Bros

THE WORLD'S LEADING CARNATION
—RAISERS AND SPECIALISTS—

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

Established 1795.

LAUTIER FILS

Works : GRASSE (France) & BEYRUT (Syria).

Essential Oils—Synthetics.
All Raw Materials for Perfumery.

Absinth
Almond, bitter,
Angelica [S.A.P.
Basil
Bay
Bergamot
Bois de Rose femelle
Cajuput
Caraway
Cinnamon
Cloves
Copaiba
Costus
Cubeb
Fennel
Geranium
Honey
Hyssop

Laurel
Lavender
Lemon
Mace
Melissa
Neroli big and Syn.
Orange
Otto de Rose
Patchouli
Peppermint
Rosemary
Rue
Sandalwood
Spike Lavender
Tansy
Tarragon
Thyme
Vetivert

Olive, Peach Kernel, Sweet Almond Oils
Floral Waters.

Wholesale and Export only.

LAUTIER FILS, Ltd., 4 Denman St., London Bdg., S.E.1
Tel. Add.: "LAUTIER, PHONE, LONDON." Telephone : HOP 2819.

Verses inspired by Potter & Moore's 1749 Mitcham Lavender Water.

"It recalls many scenes of my childhood,
It reminds me of days that are past,
From its fragrance arises a vision
Of my mother, as I saw her last.

"Its odour is 'England,' 'Old England,'
There's nothing on earth just the same,
Her cliffs, her hills, and her valleys,
And all the Old Country can claim.

"I have smelt the scents of the Indies,
And the sensuous 'Attar of Rose,'
I have used when abroad the concoctions
Compounded by friends and by foes.

"They may be elusive or subtle,
But forme (for I'm still John Bull's daughter),
I cherish and love that 'gift from above,'
Our Old English Lavender Water."

MARY G. STENNING.

POTTER & MOORE'S

1749

MITCHAM LAVENDER WATER

A Perfume of distinction which has stood the test of time!

BATH SALTS

COMPRESSED
BATH TABLETS

SACHETS

SMELLING SALTS

TOILET SOAP

FROZEN
LAVENDER WATER



Potter & Moore's 1749 Mitcham Lavender Water has delighted the senses of many generations by reason of its alluring and refreshing fragrance. Its incomparable charm is the same to-day as it was in 1749, when the House was first established.

Prices on Application

POTTER & MOORE, THE LAVENDER DISTILLERY
MITCHAM :: SURREY

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., Ash Grove, Hackney, London, E.8.

Sole Wholesale Scottish Agents for Articles of Perfumery:

MUNRO, McLAREN & SUTHERLAND, Glasgow.



*Mysore Government Seal
is your guarantee that
the Oil is the finest in
the World*

EAST INDIAN SANDALWOOD OIL

Sole European Distributors :

ESSENFLOUR PRODUCTS LTD.

"Perfume House" 6, 7 & 8 BEAUCHAMP STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: HOLBORN 2499, 6214, 6215 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "EKDUM, LONDON."

Telegrams: Raab, Roermond.

Aromatic Chemicals Flower Oils
Synthetic Perfumes Essential Oils
CHEMICAL WORKS, ROERMOND

H. RAAB & CO., ROERMOND, HOLLAND.

Agent for the U.K.:

MR. ALFRED PAUL WHITE, 5 Water Lane, Gt. Tower St., London, E.C.3

Telegrams: Whaitap, Bilgate, London.

DODGE & OLCOTT CO.,

20 MARK LANE,
LONDON, E.C.3.

THE "D & O" BRAND

is the "Standard of Quality" for

OILS of BAY, CEDARWOOD, PATCHOULI, PEPPERMINT,
SASSAFRAS, ETC.

BALSAMS of Copaiba, Peru, Tolu.
TONKA BEANS, Angosturas.

Phone—
ROYAL 3843.

Telegrams—
"EGDARF, FEN, LONDON."

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE	22/6	2/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL	31/6	3/6
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX	18/-	2/-
A face cream.		
STYMOL	31/6	3/6
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE	36/-	4/-
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

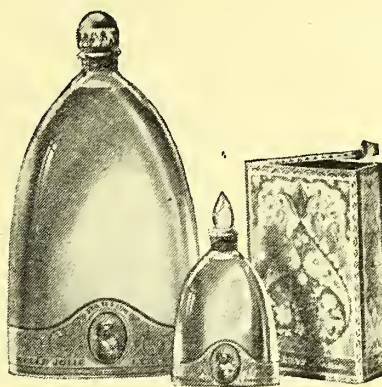
Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM	58/6	6/6
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH	45/-	5/-
Brilliant and lasting.		
	10/-	1/-

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALE, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
 SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
 A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Pavon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.



Christmas Gifts De Luxe

NOTHING more alluring was ever created by Paris than the packing of LÉrys Perfumes.

Few things you stock will make a greater appeal to those of your customers who seek Christmas gifts of quality and distinction.

LÉrys advertising, unique in character, is a feature of the best illustrated papers.

London stock is available.

LÉrys
PARFUMS
Paris

Manufactured by LÉRY'S, Paris.

Sole Concessionnaire:

H. A. CLARKE, 34-35 East Castle St., London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 5612.

THE
DEMAND
for
LIQUID
SHAMPOOS
is
steadily
increasing

This Series
shows a
substantial
profit
and
has a
ready
sale

TOOGOOD'S LIQUID SHAMPOOS



PACKED IN 4 oz.
ROUND BOTTLES
WITH PATENT
CAP,
EACH IN CARTON.



CUSTOMER'S
NAME FREE
ON
3 DOZEN
ORDERS.

Supplied in Seven varieties:—

No. 4254 Olive Oil Shampoo	-	11/6 doz.
„ 4255 Camomile „	-	11/6 „
„ 4270 Henna „	-	11/6 „
„ 4256 Tar „	-	10/6 „
„ 4257 Medicated Pine Tar „	-	10/6 „
„ 3713 Cocoanut Oil „	-	10/6 „
„ 4294 Pine and Olive „	-	11/6 „

PACKED IN ATTRACTIVE COUNTER DISPLAY
BOXES OF SIX.

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM TOOGOOD LTD
77 SOUTHWARK ST LONDON SE 1



This Striking Show Box FREE

The colour scheme is unique and the case is worthy of a prominent place on the front counter of any Pharmacy. Its dignified appearance makes a direct appeal to your lady customers.

Remember, "Frozoclone" *has been imitated, but*
Never Equalled.

Ensure Satisfaction by supplying "Frozoclone."

The Show Box can be obtained with orders of 1 dozen large, or $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. of each size from usual Wholesalers.

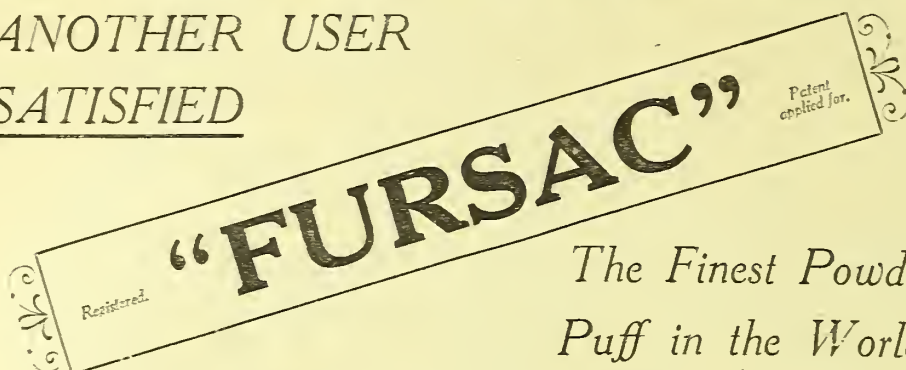
Retailers holding Stock can obtain Show Box for use in displaying their Stock, post free, by applying to R. Demuth's Laboratories.

PRICES OF "FROZOCLONE" Large (Original size) 32/- doz., Small 16/- doz. Special terms for export.

R. Demuth's Laboratories 68 SALUSBURY ROAD,
& MONTROSE AVENUE,
LONDON, N.W.6.

A "FURSAC" SOLD—A "FURSAC" TRIED

ANOTHER USER
SATISFIED



*The Finest Powder
Puff in the World.*

From all Druggists' Sundriesmen, or direct from

FLETCHER SQUIRES & CO.

Phone: Riverside 3110.

70 GOLDHAWK ROAD, W.12.

Beetham's

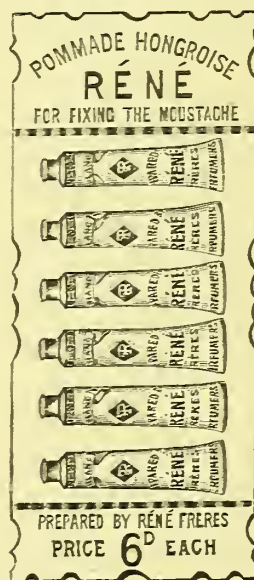
*Lait Larola
Larola Rose Bloom
Glycerine & Cucumber*

ALL PROTECTED AT FACE VALUE

M. Beetham & Son.
CHELTENHAM.

RÉNE POMADE HONGROISE

SHOULD BE STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS



Sixpenny
Size
3/-
per doz.

Ninepenny
Size
4/-
per doz.

N. STECKLYN & SONS,

Chemists, Sundriesmen & Perfumers,

30 Dean Street, Soho, W.1.

Tele. No.: Regent 3642.

17 Houndsditch, E.1.

Tele. No.: Ave. 8121.



Only Two Things Check Pyorrhea

One is dental treatment.

You sell the other—Forhan's For the Gums.

Regular use of this pleasant protector of the teeth, together with the skill of the dentist, is the only sure remedy for the four out of five over forty and the thousands younger who suffer from Pyorrhea.

And this is the message that Forhan's For the Gums advertisements spread persistently throughout the towns and villages of this country.

This is the message that Forhan's For the Gums showcards remind, drive home, turn into thousands of profitable sales.

Are these showcards in your window, selling Forhan's For the Gums? They're gladly sent free on request.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,
4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—
it checks Pyorrhea





LOOK FOR OUR
TRADE MARK
REFUSE WORTHLESS
SUBSTITUTES

"Papier Poudre"

TRADE MARKS

An absorbent paper specially treated with pure powder, delicately perfumed, cut and bound in dainty booklets.

Removes dust, dirt and perspiration and leaves a protective dusting of powder which imparts a velvety bloom to the skin.

Convenient to carry, easy to use without mirror, does not sprinkle powder on the clothing. Invaluable when travelling by train or motor, heated by games, dancing, etc., and being absolutely harmless and very soothing, is popular for use after shaving.

TINTS—White, Rose, Rachel, and Sunburn

In Booklets

4d. size	..	..	..	..	..	..	at	2/8	per dozen, nett
6d. size	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	3/9	" "
8d. size	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	5/-	" "
1/4 size	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	10/-	" "
6d. size (with Mirror inset)	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	3/9	" "
1/- size (with Mirror inset)	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	7/6	" "

Sunburn Tint is supplied in 8d. and 1/4 sizes only.

Sole Proprietors:

PAPIER POUDRÉ LTD., 46 BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1

Dorin L. 41 Charterhouse Sq., E.C.1

are advertising to the Public

"**ROUGE BRUNETTE**"
(P.A.T.A.)

"**UN AIR DE PARIS**"
"CREME ECLALYS"

(Offering Free Samples).

Our discounts leave you a liberal profit.
Prepare your stock to answer the demand.

Delivery from Stock.

Telephone: Central 1954

GALJADO HAIR COLOUR RESTORER

For Grey or Faded Hair.

A preparation which sells on its merits. Non-injurious.

In two sizes:

Retail: 2/- and 3/6 per bottle.

Trade: 12/- and 22/- per dozen.

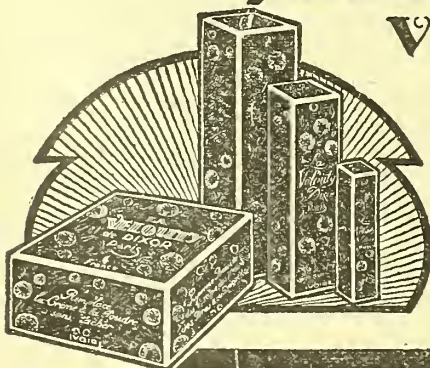
TRIAL DOZEN SENT POST FREE.

Note the Profit.

Of all Wholesalers or direct.

THE GALJADO PERFUMERY CO. Ltd.

93 Worship Street, London, E.C.2.



VELOUTÉ de DIXOR PARIS..

COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for

DAINTY PRESENTATION

Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead

Prices:—Full size pot	21/- doz.	Retail	..	..	2/9
Super Tube	22/-	"	..	..	3/-
Large	14/-	"	..	..	2/-
Handbag	3/-	"	..	..	6d.

Made in three shades: **WHITE. IVORY and NATURAL**

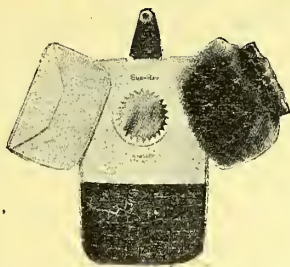
Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1

MOUSLEY'S SUN-RAY COMPACT

REAL LEATHER WITH NATURAL UNDYED FUR PUFF.

Looking
Glass
and
Receptacle
for
Lip Stick.

Made at
the
"Beaverpuf"
Works.



Patent
Container
enabling
Purchaser
to use
own Powder.

With
same
Guarantee
of Quality.

ENVELOPE CONTAINING SUFFICIENT OF THE
NEW MOUSLEY'S SUN-RAY POWDER
TO FILL CONTAINER SUPPLIED FREE.

MOUSLEY'S SUN-RAY COMPACTS 3/6 each.

Each packed in a Superior and Attractive Bx.

MOUSLEY'S SUN-RAY LIP STICKS 1/3 each.

From all Wholesalers or Direct.

BEAVERPUF LIMITED
PRIEST BRIDGE, MORTLAKE, S.W.14

Telephone: PUTNEY 166.

Share in Gibbs Latest Success

The ready response made to Gibbs announcement of new lines is proof positive of the public confidence in Gibbs products.

Gibbs Lemon Cream, Gibbs Poudre de Beaute, Gibbs Cold Cream Foam, so exquisitely packed, have already achieved extraordinary success.

Evidently, the public judge these new lines by the standard of value set by those long-established favourites Gibbs Dentifrice,

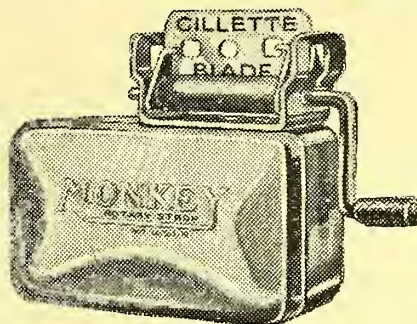
Gibbs Shaving Cream, Gibbs Cold Cream Shaving Soap and Gibbs Cold Cream Soap.

Are you taking your fair share of this additional and profitable business?

Order ahead with confidence—a steady public demand, created by Gibbs advertising and maintained by Gibbs value, is your guarantee of profitable business and enduring good will.

Gibbs
TOILET
PREPARATIONS

D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., (Dept. DG. 11.), City Soap Works, London, E.1



**3 men out of
four need
The
MONKEY STROP**



Seventy-five per cent of the men in your district shave with safety razors, and those seventy-five per cent will welcome your assistance in supplying them with this ingenious stropping device. We can justly claim that the **Monkey Strop** is the most consistently advertised and the cheapest and most efficient rotary strop on the market—and the best seller. A good steady sale is indicated by regular repeat orders from both wholesale and retail sources. **Don't lose Sales—Order now from your Wholesaler or direct from the Manufacturers.**

Trade 45/- per doz.

Showcards and advertising matter supplied free. British made. Over 150,000 already in use.

The **MONKEY STROP** is now stocked by the principal Wholesalers, including: **Butler & Crispe, London.**

Sangers, London, N.W.1.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, Plymouth and Dublin.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
Sutton, W., & Co. (London), Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.4.

Improved Model complete with nickel plated case.

We have an established policy for the sale of the **MONKEY STROP**

at a fixed price of

5/6

GENEROUS
TRADE TERMS

**DOUGLAS KIRBY
& CO., LIMITED,**
Dept. H.W., St. John's Lane, Gloucester.





ARMAND

COLD WEATHER PROFITS

When there is a "nip" in the air
When the wind is cold and blustering
When fog blots out the light.

INTRODUCE ARMAND COLD CREAM ARMAND VANISHING CREAM BECAUSE

These two Creams are necessary to the skin.
These two Creams are of the highest possible quality.
These two Creams will delight your customers.
These two Creams will repeat.
These two Creams will show a good profit.

DAINTY COUNTER CARDS NOW AVAILABLE.

*Send for further particulars of our Direct Advertising Scheme
which helps you to introduce ARMAND to your customers.*

*Florian & Armand Ltd.,
Queensway, Ponders End,
Middlesex*

Both in 1/3d Tubes **10/6** per doz.
(1/4 doz. bonus with each full doz.)

2/6d Jars **21/-** per doz. (1/4 doz.
bonus with each full doz.)
(1 jar free with each 4 jars.)

Carriage paid 5% 30 days.



"BRITISH GOODS THAT ARE BEST"



New Showcard No. 29

Buy British

A serious effort is being made to convince the public that the best British perfumes are as good as or better than any other in the world.

These advertisements will appear in the most suitable periodicals and justify the appeal to you to buy, display and recommend

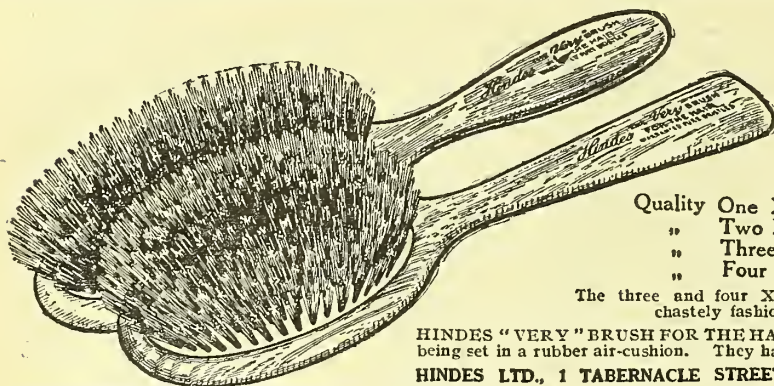


Vinolia

PERFUMES AND TOILET WATERS

Write for showcard as illustrated above
list and special offers to -

VINOLIA CO. LTD., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4,
LABORATORIES, BEBINGTON, CHESHIRE



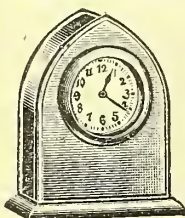
HINDES "VERY" HAIR BRUSH

Quality One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE 33 1/3%
" Two XX	" 10/6d. "	
" Three XXX	" 15/- "	
" Four XXXX	" 18/6d. "	

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years.

HINDES LTD., 1 TABERNACLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. :: Works: BIRMINGHAM



YOUR COMPETITORS are selling lots of CLOCKS & WATCHES

Why don't you?

Single Alarms ... 33/- doz.
Enamel Fronted Clocks, assorted
colours, as illustrated 36/- doz.

Largest variety ever offered in stock.
SEND FOR FULL LISTS.

We can also supply Genuine Gillette Blades, and all leading makes of Safety Razors and Blades. Let us quote you. Our prices are unbeatable. Terms: Nett Cash with Order or goods sent against approved refs.

L. FRANKENBERG, 15 Stoney Lane, Houndsditch, London, E.1. Phone: Avenue 1170.

Assist British industry by recommending the 'WATTS' Sheffield-made Safety Razor Blade, the blade of Super-keenness.

A counter display will help.

A user writes: "Can't understand people buying foreign blades when such as yours are obtainable."



3/6

per doz.
allowing
50% PROFIT
on cost for
the dealer.

Sole Manufacturers: **JOHN WATTS,**
Dept. 3, LAMBERT WORKS, SHEFFIELD

London: 24, RED CROSS ST., E.C.1.
Established over 150 years.

12 Perfect Blades
in Every Dozen

For Gillette-Type and
Autostrp-type holders

**Efficient Display
NEW STAND-SHOWCARDS**

Stamped in one piece
pack flat for post,
Self-fixing

NO STRUT NO GLUE

Ensures showcards
being used—moreover
to display the goods.
Over 1,000,000 used
by leading firms.

Phone: CLERKENWELL 4283
**The SHOWCARD
SPECIALISTS**
115 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS

Would you like
to receive each issue free
of a House Organ that is
said to be very helpful to
Advertisers & Publicity Men?

If so, write on Business Paper to—
COOPER & BUDD LTD.
"The Printers" Peckham S.E.15

BUY YOUR
**BOTTLES, JARS,
PILL TUBES**
PLAIN, CORKED & CAPPED
AND
VACUUM FLASKS
AT LOWEST PRICES
FROM
C. MELIN & CO. 7 INDIA STREET
LONDON, E.C.3.

The World's Best Hairbrush

means quicker sales and bigger profits for you

Why? Because it has more selling points than any other brush in the world. Because it meets to a greater degree than all others the modern woman's need for deep, penetrating hairbrushing plus **absolute cleanliness**.

Consider for a moment the strength and toughness of the bristles and the resiliency of the rubber pad in which they are set. Is there any other brush more capable of getting right down to the roots of the hair than the "Klenly" Brush? Consider also the tempting beauty of the various colours and designs.

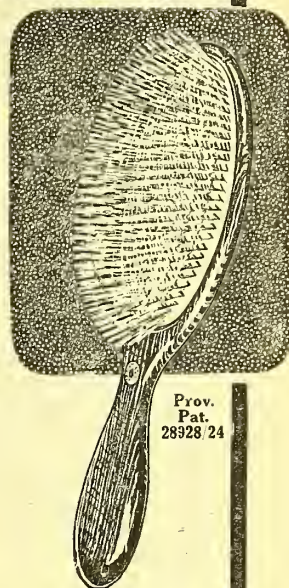
And this is not all. Both the bristles and the pneumatic pad are **white**. Because of this the brush is always kept clean; its whiteness instantly betrays any dirt or dust that may come from the hair. The air vent, too, is placed in such a position that it's the easiest thing in the world to clean the brush.

These then are the reasons why **you** should stock the "Klenly" Hairbrush—why you should take **your** share of the extra-generous margin of profit that we as the **actual manufacturers** can afford to allow you.

RIGBY'S
Klenly
HAIR BRUSH

RIGBY, BATTCOCK, LTD., 28 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.

Protected in U.S.A., CANADA and FRANCE.



Prov.
Pat.
28328, 24

Write at once for special folder giving full details and prices of the various designs and see for yourself what attractive opportunities the "Klenly" Brush affords for profitable business. Christmas is coming—verb. sap.

Telephone: Axminster 5.

Telegrams: "Coate, Axminster."

COATE & CO. (Axminster) Ltd.

The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.

Estab. 1847.

Manufacturers of Super British Brushes

Our Special "PROPHYLACTIC" Tooth Brushes—

3 row Hard, Medium, Soft, Yellow Hair @	...	...	...	16/-	per dozen
4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	18/-	" "

Orders for one gross supplied in Cartons with customer's name and address free.
Every Brush Guaranteed. British made by British Labour. Send for our present list of prices.

PROPHYLACTIC

In the Orange Carton.

"Fort Brand"

The
Brush
you can
rely on.

In 3 sizes
16/- doz.
15/6 "
11/6 "

Hard, Medium & Soft and also
very Hard Unbleached.

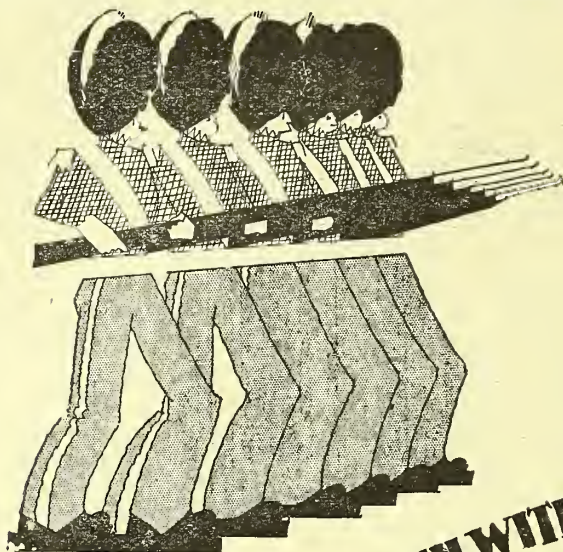
Send your orders and enquiries to :

W. R. TILBURY & SON

47 Frampton Park Road, Hackney, LONDON, E.9

ENQUIRIES INVITED FOR "OWN BRAND" LINES

A NEW LINE *from*



A BRUSH WITH A MARKET WAITING

Nearly every man and woman is wanting a hair brush of the new clean, penetrating type. Thousands are only waiting until a really reliable, high-grade brush comes within reach of their pockets.

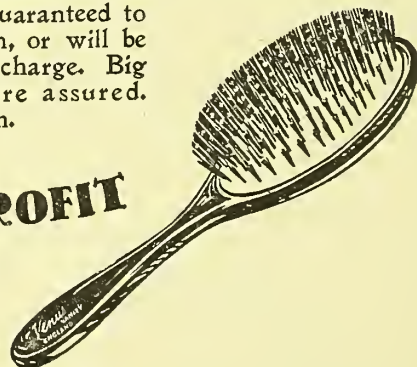
It is here — the Venus. It is a perfect, pneumatic rubber-cushion, scalp-invigorating brush. It is low-priced — sells at prices from 6/6. It is strong, durable, easily washable. Its genuine wild-boar bristles are the finest procurable.

In lady's shape or military, at all prices in a variety of quality finishes, each fit for the smartest dressing-table, it is a real quality brush.

PROVIDES A GENEROUS PROFIT

There is a cleaner with every brush. Every brush is unconditionally guaranteed to give satisfaction, or will be replaced free of charge. Big Xmas sales are assured. Don't miss them.

The 6/6 brush costs you 4/6, or in 1 dozen lots 52/- per dozen. Prices for other qualities on application.



Made in London, England, under approved hygienic conditions

THE HOUSE OF CHRISTY



A NOVELTY THAT'S CATCHING ON

The bobbed and shingled millions will welcome the Venus Vanity Rubber Cushion Brush for handbags.

It is assured a huge sale. It is more than extremely useful, more than healthy and clean — it has that quality of novelty and cuteness that women call "sweet" — that goes straight to their hearts. Put the attractive show-carton on your counter and watch them sell.

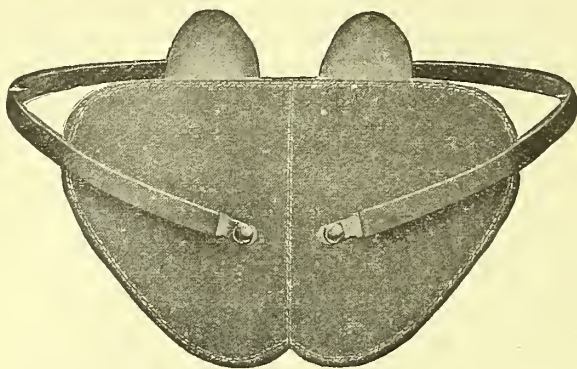
For all its novelty it is no toy. It is made to serve and last with all the qualities of its full-sized namesake — every bit as good, as strong, as durable — a true miniature.

Every brush is unconditionally guaranteed to give satisfaction or will be replaced free of charge. The attractive show-carton is free. Don't miss the big Xmas sales.

8 Brushes as shown in display box	..	20/-
or		
6 Handled in display box ..	..	15/-
or		
12 Military in display box ..	..	30/-

You fix your own selling price on this line (P.A.T.A. minimum, 3/9 each)

THE KINGSTON ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER



For General Weakness of the Abdominal Section
and an Efficient Support for the Lower Abdomen,
this appliance is invaluable.

In three qualities:

Basil and Chamois. Calf and Persian.
Calf and Lambskin.

R. H. HEWARD Co., Surgical Appliance Manufacturers, TWICKENHAM

CRÈPE VELPEAU BANDAGES AND ABDOMINAL BINDERS

In Original French Carts.



The Most Perfect and Durable Crêpe
Bandages that have ever been produced.
In two qualities only.

Demand **CRÈPE VELPEAU.**

Zeal's CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

are
BRITISH MADE
by
BRITISH LABOUR
from
BRITISH GLASS

and
**GUARANTEED
PERMANENTLY ACCURATE**

G. H. ZEAL, LTD. 75 & 77 St. John Street
LONDON, E.C.1



NORVIC Regd. CRÈPE BANDAGES "FLESH COLOUR."

Dainty and practically invisible under silk stockings, they are in the widest demand, and are specially suitable for evening wear. Rubberless, washable, hygienic. Recommended by all doctors and nurses as the preventive as well as cure for

VARICOSE VEINS.

Ask your Wholesaler for artistic
Showcard with counter display.

Sole Manufacturers:

**GROUT & CO., LTD.
GREAT YARMOUTH.**

London Representative:
T.S. Eastaway, 35 Wood St. E.C.1





No. 6

Questions Customers ask you

“Do you sell stoppers for hot water bottles?”

Nothing is lost so easily as a hot water bottle stopper. And it cannot be replaced satisfactorily—to get a new one a new bottle must be bought, because a badly fitting stopper means a leaking bottle. Tell your customers that the stopper of a

“P.B.C.”

Burst-Proof Bottle

cannot be lost. It is actually attached to the bottle itself. That is the kind of selling point that will make many and many a profitable sale for you.

A Window Display—Free

With the first order of “P.B.C.” Burstproof Bottles, we are giving away a most attractive and proved attention getter. Ask for it when sending in your order.

P. B. COW & CO^{LD}.
47 CHEAPSIDE, E.C.2

Telegrams : “PETER COW, CENT, LONDON.”

Telephone : CITY 1431 (3 lines).

A GOOD WINDOW ATTRACTION !!

"SURCO" SHOW LEG Fitted with an Elastic Stocking

A BUSINESS BRINGER.

YOU WILL BE SURPRISED AT THE RESULT.

4

APPLY **SURGICAL HOSIERY CO., LTD., (Dept. B) Russell St., NOTTINGHAM.****SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS**PESSARIES,
ENEMAS, &c.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS "EVE" BRAND SINCE 1894

ADVERTISING BALLOONS AND NOVELTIES.

RUBBER MATS, &c.

X-L RUBBER CO., Altrincham, Cheshire. ENQUIRIES INVITED
Phone 709 Altrincham

T.H.FORD LIMITED REGISTERED TRADE MARK
INGOT
DROFCO SERIES

6, WELL ST. LONDON, E.C.1.

Telegrams: Drofcolum, Cent, London. Telephone: City 2522 (Private Branch Exchange)

**PNEUMONIA JACKETS
VACCINATION PADS**

of BEST QUALITY material, and SCIENTIFICALLY finished.

Each in separate Greaseproof paper. Printed envelopes and contents VISIBLE.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

THE QUEEN "MAB" VAPORISING LAMPS

THE HOME DISINFECTOR

The only satisfactory Vaporiser made. Can be used with any kind of liquid which is suitable for vaporising.

PERFECTLY SAFE.

TIN. China Saucer. BRASS. China Saucer.

Prices & particulars from your Wholesale House or

MAB CO., 73 Newhall St., BIRMINGHAM

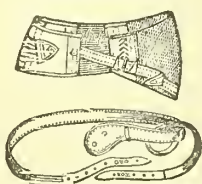
**ANYTHING IN THE SUNDRIES LINE
RENE HEYMANS LTD.**

including ENEMAS, WHIRLING SPRAYS, SOOTHER FITTINGS, DOUCHE FITTINGS, POWDER and VANITY PUFFS, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDER PUFF : : : : MANUFACTURING ACCESSORIES, Etc., Etc. : : : :

Our Paris House is always on the look-out for Novelties suitable for manufacturing purposes, and we shall be glad to obtain articles for clients.

109, DOMINGO STREET, LONDON, E.C.1**J. H. HAYWOOD, Ltd.** Surgical & Athletic Appliance Manufacturers
Castle Gate, NOTTINGHAM.

Established 1833.

**SPECIALITIES FOR WINTER.**

SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY, TRUSSES, SUSPENDERS, BRACES, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BELTS for SUPPORT and WARMTH made in Fleecy, Felt, and Chamoi, etc.

CHEST PROTECTORS and SLEEPING SOCKS, ELASTIC and LEATHER WRISTLETS, ARM PIECES, ELBOW PIECES and KNEE CAPS for Football, Golf and Hockey.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, INDIA RUBBER HOT WATER BOTILES and COVERS, ELASTIC WEB BANDAGES, all lengths, widths and qualities.

**LOWEST QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST.**

Buy "HOWARD" H.W. BOTTLES

Note Low Prices & Terms

	6×8	6×10	8×10	8×12	10×12
Grey	2/9	3/-	3/6	4/-	4/6 each
Red	—	3/11	4/4	4/9	5/5 „
	3 doz. 5% dis.	6 doz. 7½% dis.	12 doz. lots. 10% dis.		

Q A sample 10 × 8 grey bottle sent post free on receipt of P.O. 4/-.

FREE.—A handsome 3-fold display card and streamers with 3 doz. orders.

THOS. SWALES
20-24 Butts Court - LEEDS
Telephone : 22260.

PERKEN, SON & CO., LTD.

Established 1852.

Contractors to H.M.
Government.

THE
"MATER"
CLINICAL
is on the
P.A.T.A.
LIST.

ALL
TYPES
OF
CLINICAL
AND OTHER
THERMOMETERS

Price List on Application.

94 HATTON GARDEN,
LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone : 724 Holborn.
Telegrams : "Optimus, Smith, London."

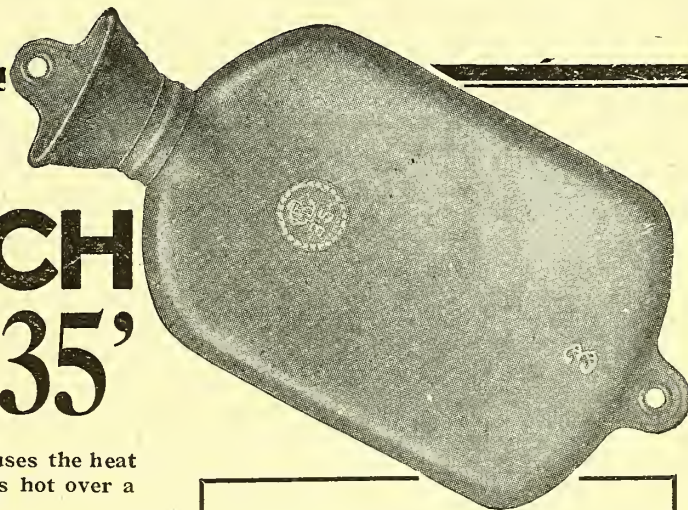


The GOODRICH HOT WATER '35' BOTTLE

HOLDS the water—securely; diffuses the heat—steadily and equably; remains hot over a long period.

The rubber of '35' is of the thickness which is proved scientifically correct for a hot water bottle, and is of a special quality that allows warmth to radiate steadily and lastingly. (A thickly made bottle absorbs heat to warm itself. A thinly made bottle, when filled, is too hot at first, and too soon becomes cold.)

The neck of '35' is specially strong, the stopper a perfect seal—rustless and easy to remove. The experience of nearly fifty years has produced the Goodrich '35'—the Ideal Hot Water Bottle.



The Goodrich '35' red rubber water bottle is moulded by hydraulic pressure, in one piece. There are no seams. The rubber is heavily reinforced where the strain comes most.

OTHER GOODRICH SPECIALITIES.

Fountain and Combination Douches, also various Rubber Sundries for the Surgical Trade

BRITISH GOODRICH RUBBER CO., LTD.
Registered Office, 59, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1.
Factory - - - - - LEYLAND, LANCs.

Branches : LEEDS and LIVERPOOL.

London Receiving and Despatching Depot :

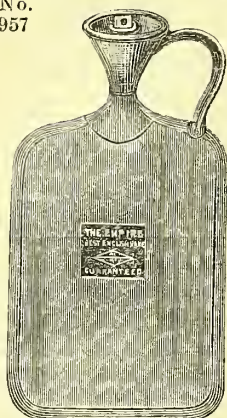
199 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S.W.1

The "EMPIRE" HOT WATER BOTTLES

One Quality only—The Best.

Guaranteed for 2 years.

No.
957



These bottles have stood the test of over thirty years' trade. Customers who have left us for cheaper goods have nearly always come back to the firm in whom they can place confidence. This is the time to place your stock order.

PRICES

Sizes in inches	6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14
"Empire" brand heavy make,								
grey rubber, each	3 33	5 3	8 3	10 4	4 4	9 5	0 5	9
red	4 04	4 4	8 5	0 5	6 6	0 6	3 7	0

Each bottle in a strong paper bag with directions for use.

COVERS

Sizes in inches	6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14
Scarlet or Grey Plush, each	1 21	4 1	6 1	7 1	8 1	10 2	0 2	3
Velour, assorted colours (washable),	1 31	5 1	7 1	9 1	10 2	0 2	3 2	6

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. -Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD. 91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL
LONDON, E.C.1

SIMPLIC (PATENT) SOOTHERS



THESE ALL-RUBBER SOOTHERS ARE MADE OF FINEST RUBBER BY A PATENT PROCESS. THEY ARE PACKED EACH IN A DUST-PROOF CARTON, AND THE ATTRACTIVE OUTER MAKES AN EFFECTIVE DISPLAY.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE FOR
LATEST TERMS.

Ask for Simplic British Branded Goods—Teats, Enemas, Whirling Sprays, Adults' Springless Trusses, &c. *Simplic Spells Satisfaction.*

USE THE

Ronoleke's

HOT WATER BOTTLE
WITH CAPTIVE STOPPER

THE
RONOLEKE
GIVES YOU
REAL BED
COMFORT

SIZE 12"x8"

6/9



RELIEVES
PAIN
NEURALGIA
INFLUENZA
CHILLS ETC

FROM
CHEMISTS
& RUBBER
SHOPS

**IT LASTS FOR YEARS
AND NEVER LEAKS**

IF ANY DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING WRITE TO THE MANUFACTURERS:
CAMPBELL, ACHNACH & CO., LTD., WALLACE STREET, GLASGOW.

WORKING FOR YOU

The above advertisement is appearing in all the leading magazines right up to the new year. There is big business for you in this advertising if you will take advantage of it. A little enterprise produces a big profit if you strike while the iron is hot. Remember that this "Ronoleke" advertising is sending customers to your counter, so be prepared and enjoy your share of the increased business this advertising will bring to you. Prices are reduced and there is a good supply of effective show matter. We are doing all we can to make sales easy and plentiful for you. Get full particulars from your wholesaler or direct from the manufacturers.

CAMPBELL, ACHNACH & CO. LTD.
WALLACE STREET, GLASGOW



The PERFUME XMAS TRADE

The above illustrations show a few of the Bottles that will help sales.
We can also supply EAU DE COLOGNES—globe shape, wickered.

PLACE YOUR ENQUIRIES—NOW

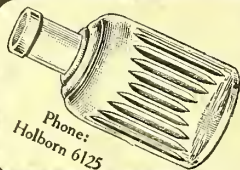
and ensure delivery in good time. Samples and Quotations upon application.

Telegrams :
"Assorted, 'Phone,
London."
'Phone :
Clerkeuwell 8770.

JULES LANG & SON

The Glass Specialists
**CHARLTON PLACE,
ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.I.**
(Opposite Agricultural Hall.)

Codes :
A B C, 5th Edition,
Scott's 10th Edn.,
1906, and Bentley's
Complete Phrase
Code.



Phone:
Holborn 6125

GLASS BOTTLES

of every description for
all purposes.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

VAN DER HOEKS

321/25 Bank Chambers
329 High Holborn
LONDON, W.C.1.



Telegrams
Glashoek.



Ask for "PAZO"

PILL BOXES

The most convenient and
secure Pill Box obtainable.

NO LOOSE BOTTOMS

Samples and Prices on application

The "PAZO" CO., Oldbury

A POST CARD

will bring you our Price List for Developing,
Printing, Enlarging, and Bromide Picture Post Cards. Our
prices are the lowest in the trade, and our quality of work
is of the highest standard.

The foundation of a good photo business is first-class work,
herefore trust your D. & P. trade with the first-class firm of
FORBEST LIMITED, Photo Works, Broughty Ferry.

FREDK. YOULDON

(Formerly Proprietor of E. Youldon. Established 1840)

**68 BASINGHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.2**

Phone :
London Wall 3529.

Telegrams :
"Youldon, Ave, London."

Enquiries and orders for
ALL KINDS OF

**GLASS
BOTTLES**

will receive immediate attention.

*Better
lighting
restores
trade*



If your trade is falling off, better lighting will restore it; if business is good, better lighting will still further improve it. Electric light, *rightly used*, is the finest sales force at the command of the shopkeeper.

A special system, economical to instal and use, giving you ample light just where you need it, *without glare* and *without waste*, has been evolved by the great electrical companies of the Kingdom. Call in a reputable electrical engineer and he will tell you how much it will cost you to have it installed.



"People buy where the light is bright"

Issued by The Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association.



ZEISS

REFLECTOR LAMPS

TURN EXPENSE INTO PROFIT

A small expenditure on efficient fittings will purchase the double benefit of reduced electric lighting accounts and increased custom.

LIGHT YOUR SHOP ATTRACTIVELY

Full particulars in List B79, on request from the British Representatives:

J. W. ATHA & CO.

Winsley House, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London W.1.



VISKAY

BOTTLE CAPS

The **ORIGINAL-BEST** *and* **ONLY BRITISH MADE.**

SELF-FIXING, HERMETIC,
TRANSPARENT, OPAQUE, COLOURED

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

FROM THE MANUFACTURERS:

VISCOSE DEV. CO. LTD. BROMLEY KENT.



"That Reminds Me . . ."

Well-lit windows pay their own rent. The white, strong, **glare-free** light of "SUPASTONE," the modern lighting glassware, attracts and brings in custom.

Your Lighting Stores will show you a complete range of "Supastone" shades and bowls, or address of nearest dealer holding stock on request.

3 Times **"Supastone"** for the
more light **THREE-PLY GLASS** same cost.

WHOLESALE FITTINGS COMPANY, LIMITED
(Wholesale and Export only).
23-27 Commercial Street, London, E.1.

YOUR CUSTOMERS

Will appreciate a handy and fully illustrated **BOOK ALMANACK** at Christmas time. We have a nice range to select from, and can supply 1,000 completed, giving you the whole of the front page of cover for your own matter, for £3 15s. There is no better way of keeping your name before the public, or for Advertising any speciality you wish to "push" than an Almanack that is constantly referred to throughout the year. Specimens and particulars **THE GENERAL PRESS, LTD., 32 Fleet LANE, E.C.4.**

FRED K. FINK & CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

SPECIALITIES.—Gums Arabic and Tragacanth as Imported or finely powdered

EXSICCATED SULPHATE of MAGNESIA

Enquiries Solicited.

PERRY & HOPE, LTD., Ntshill, near Glasgow.

Telephone: Giffnock 414 (2 lines).

Telegrams: "Perryope, Ntshill."

MELROSE TABLETS

FOR CHAPPED HANDS
A VERY PROFITABLE SELLING LINE.

Chemists' net prices carriage paid.

2d. tablets 1/4 dozen, 15/- gross. 5 gross 13/6 gross.

3d. tablets 2/- dozen. 6d. tablets 4/- dozen.

ROBERTS & SHEPPEY

2 Skipton Street, - LONDON, S.E.1.

**ALL CHEMISTS
SHOULD STOCK**

ABDINE

THE GOLD MEDAL HEALTH DRINK.

Quick Seller. Big Profits. Over 40 years' Reputation.

"Abdine" is the most popular Health Drink, superior to all Mineral Waters. The Original and only genuine Fruit Drink.

Reduced Price List can be had on application.

DUNCAN McGLASHAN, LTD., ABDINE WORKS, WESTFIELD RD., EDINBURGH

Tatcho-tone

For GREY HAIR

TATCHO-TONE CO., 5 Gt. Queen Street, London, W.C.

PRICES
8d. Trial phial
per doz. 5/9
Per doz.
2/6 size, 21/-
4/6 " 42/-

GENUINE U.S.A.
GILLETTE Blades 26/- Per Box

Larger quantities at lower prices. Cash with order.

Send for **SPECIAL OFFERS PRICE LIST.**

L. J. STAMBOIS, The Safe Safety Service
34 CALL LANE, LEEDS,
and 7 Charterhouse Buildings, Aldersgate, LONDON, E.C.1



SHADEINE

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

Trial size 8d. per doz. ... 6/-

1/4 size, per doz. ... 13/-

2/6 size, per doz. ... 24/-

2/9 size, per doz. ... 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 68 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.

TALCUM POWDER FACE POWDER VANISHING CREAM

Any Grade.
Any Colour.
Any Perfume.
Any Quantity.

All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers.

The O-PINE-O Manfg. Co. Ltd., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8

The Evan Williams

**ALWAYS IN GREAT DEMAND.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.**

The EVAN-WILLIAMS Co., Ltd., 14/15 Union St., W.1.

ORIGINAL SHAMPOO

J. W. PINDAR & CO. Druggists' Engineers'
PILL MACHINERY (Hand and Power).

Hand Pill Machines (for Chemists), Tablet Sugar Coaters (with Hot-Air Blowers), Pill Coaters, Counters with Shoot, Tincture Presses, Emulsifying and Mixing Machines, Perculators, Ointment Mills, Drug Mills, "Eternite" Ovens, Tablet Compressing Machines, &c.

Other Machinery for Manufacturing Druggists and Chemists.

Cachet Filling Apparatus for French and Moorstadt Series
Suppository and Pessary Moulds, &c.

BROCKLEY, LONDON, S.E.4.

Telephone:
New Cross, 1065.

MAJAX

The ideal milk sugar for babies. We are having direct orders from all parts of the country. Why not participate in this business?

For terms write to Proprietors

MAWSON & PROCTOR, LTD.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

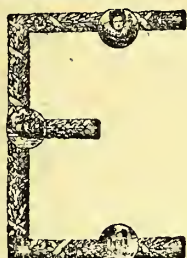
THE "SOMERSET" DOUBLE WARP Crepe Bandages

Oldest British Manufacturers. Lowest Prices. Highest Qualities
Sole Manfrs.—F. W. Folkes & Co., Wallbridge Avenue Mills, Frome, Som.
London Agents—T. J. SANDERSON & CO., 50/51 Fore Street, E.C.

EXCLUSIVELY A PHARMACY LINE

P.P.T. PY-SHAN POINTS TEA
SECURES YOU REGULAR CUSTOMERS
AND 7d. PER POUND PROFIT.

Write for full particulars to — **Thos. Christy & Co., 4/12 Old Swan Lane E.C.4**



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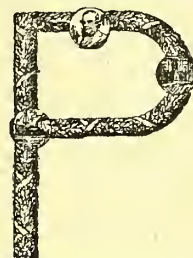
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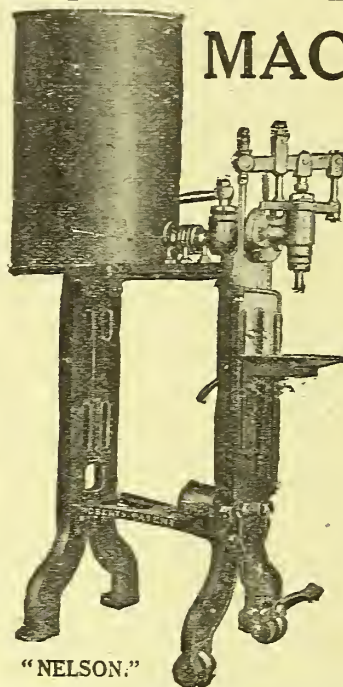
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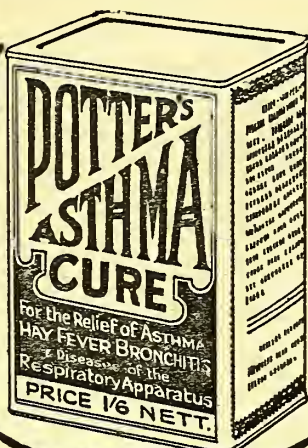
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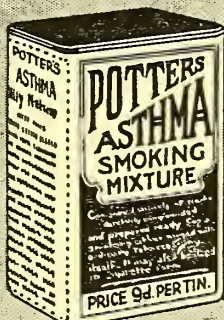
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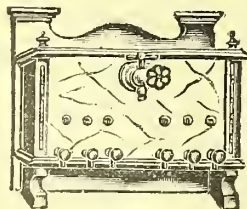
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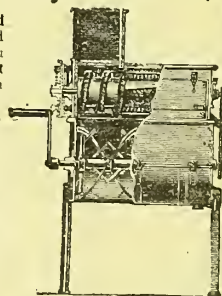
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Business Changes

MACLEAN'S, LTD., manufacturing chemists, London, have removed from 6 Spring Street, W., to Park Royal, N.W.10.

MR. H. D. HAYWARD, chemist and druggist, Walsall, has closed his business at 6 and 8 Bridge Street, as the premises are to be demolished.

DR. S. JUDD LEWIS, F.I.C., Ph.C., has removed to The Laboratories, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London. The telephone number (Holborn 5135) is unchanged.

ASTOR, BOISSELIER & LAWRENCE, 5-6 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3, have opened an office at 47 Market Street, Manchester, under the management of Mr. A. Haley. The telephone number of the new office is Central 753, and the telegraphic address Astrolene, Manchester.

THE Acton public health committee has decided that smells caused in the manufacture of artificial shellac are not injurious to health nor tantamount to carrying on an offensive trade.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Private Arrangements

A circular has been issued to the creditors of Mr. Henry Scott Hogg (trading as Exors. of H. S. Hogg, chemist, 13 Queen Street, Ulverston) by Mr. Parkin S. Booth, Bixteth Street, Liverpool, stating that the position on September 26 showed liabilities £980 1s. 3d. and total assets £1,371 12s. 3d. It appears that the business was established in 1860 and was taken over by the late Mr. H. S. Hogg about 1870. The business was successful until 1919, when Mr. Hogg was taken ill and was unable to attend to business up to his death in January 1924. The turnover for the present year to date has averaged about £45 weekly, but Mr. Hogg, jun., is of opinion that it can be considerably improved. The expenses of the business, including the salary of a qualified assistant, amount to £11 14s. 8d. a week. Mr. Hogg's drawings include the sum of £1 weekly paid to his mother. A further circular states that the intention is to continue the business for a period of three months with a view of ascertaining whether the debtor's prospect of increasing the turnover to £75 a week materialises. At the end of three months the directions of the following creditors, who will be constituted as a committee, will be obtained: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., and John Thompson, Ltd.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. F. J. Sansom, Ph.C., Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities £2,728 13s. 5d., of which £2,575 15s. 11d. was due to unsecured creditors. The assets were estimated to realise £787 4s. 4d., and consisted of: stock-in-trade and fixtures, £650; book debts, £82 6s. 4d.; cash, £4 18s.; household furniture, £50. The net assets totalled £654 12s. 3d. It was reported that on the death of the debtor's father the business and property were left to the debtor and his brother. They continued in partnership until 1921, when the brother died. A valuation of the estate was made, and the brother's share was estimated at £1,000. It was arranged that that sum should be repaid by quarterly instalments of £250, but very few payments had been made, and the amount now owing to the widow was £966 11s. 10d. It appeared that the debtor's drawings had been as follows:—1920, £271; 1921, £392; 1922, £425; 1923, £370; and for the two years 1924 and 1925, £416. The trading for 1922 showed a net profit of £16, before taking the drawings into account. In the following year there was a loss of £81, exclusive of drawings. It was decided that the deed of assignment already executed to Mr. Southworth should be confirmed, and a committee of inspection was appointed. The following are among the creditors:—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £90; James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., £219; Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., £20; Kodak, Ltd., £20; Raines & Co., £30; United Chemists' Association, Ltd., £20.

Inquests

An inquest was held at Aberystwyth, on November 11, and the body of Mr. H. C. Ellis, chemist and druggist, Terrace Road, who was found dead in his bedroom on the previous day with a revolver by his side. It was stated that during the European war Mr. Ellis, who attained the rank of captain in the Welch Fusiliers, was wounded, and that he had recently undergone a serious operation, after which he had been depressed. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned, and an expression of sympathy with the family was passed.

In the course of an inquest held at Adlington, on November 12, on the body of Edith M. Corner, it was stated that the deceased, who died from cancer, consulted H. B. Tyrer, herbalist, Lancaster Road, Preston. The husband said he sent for a doctor, but his wife refused to see him. The Coroner: You must have known a medical herbalist was not the slightest good in a case like hers. The husband said the herbalist prescribed medicine and elm poultices. The coroner described the case as an appalling one, and added that he could only give the

herbalist credit of believing that he had not the slightest idea of the disease from which deceased was suffering. He believed that had the herbalist known her ailment, he would have refused to go on with the case any longer. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was given.

Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

An inquiry held at Eccleshall, on November 11, concerning the death of George Gregory Bradbury (42), described as assistant to a druggist in Stafford Street, resulted in a verdict to the effect that he committed suicide while of unsound mind. Evidence given by his widow showed that since he gave notice to his employer, with whom he had been for twenty-eight years, the deceased had been very depressed. Death was certified as due to hydrocyanic acid, obtained from the shop at which Bradbury was employed. His employer, Mr. F. T. Hudson, deposed that a bottle produced, which had contained hydrocyanic acid, came from his shop. The acid was not for sale.

At Brislington, Bristol, on November 16, a coroner's jury, at the conclusion of an inquest on the body of Mrs. Fay, wife of a local schoolmaster, returned a verdict ascribing death to the accidental inhalation of fumes from nitric acid. Mr. George Tidcombe, chemist and druggist, stated in evidence that Mrs. Fay came to the shop in which he was an assistant and asked for something for cleaning brass. He suggested oxalic acid, but told her that in the trade they used commercial nitric acid, which gave off fumes, and she must be careful not to breathe them if she used it. He also suggested that she should do the work in the open. The jury added to their verdict a rider protesting strongly against the sale of "this deadly poison," and recommending that nitric acid should be included in Part I or II of the Poisons Schedule.

Birmingham

In the mayoral procession to St. Martin's Church, on November 15, were several chemists, including Alderman Clayton, Ph.C., and Councillor Jeffrey Poole.

A "Buy British Goods" week is to be held in Birmingham from November 30 to December 5. The period chosen synchronises with the cattle show at Bingley Hall.

At the recent meeting of the Prov. G. Chapter of Warwickshire, held at Leamington, Ex-Compn. J. W. Shields, P.Z. 3950, was invested as Provincial Grand Treasurer in succession to Ex-Compn. Maurice Smith, P.Z., 3950.—The Prov. Grand Master of Warwickshire, Wor. Bro. Colonel W. F. Wyley, D.L., J.P., has conferred the following honours:—P.P.S.G.W., Wor. Bro. A. W. Gerrard; A.D.C., Wor. Bro. C. E. Ison (Atherstone).

There was a large attendance at the recent annual installation of the Alchemy Lodge, when Wor. Bro. J. Robinson (Coventry) installed his successor, Bro. W. E. Hipkiss (Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd.) into the W.M.'s chair. Many well-known pharmaceutical Masons attended, among whom were Wor. Bro. Colonel W. F. Wyley, Prov. G. Master of Warwickshire, Canon C. W. Barnard, Dep. P. G. Mash, and Wor. Bro. H. E. Thompson (Hull). Wor. Bro. Hipkiss appointed and invested the following as his officers for the ensuing year:—I.P.M., Wor. Bro. J. Robinson; S.W., Bro. C. B. Baker (Nuneaton); J.W., Bro. R. E. Howard; Chaplain, Wor. Bro. A. W. Gerrard; treasurer, Wor. Bro. Maurice Smith; secretary, Wor. Bro. F. C. H. Foster; D.C., Wor. Bro. W. C. Scott; S.D., Bro. E. W. Saunders; J.D., Bro. C. L. Moores; A.D.C., Wor. Bro. J. W. Shields; Ch. Steward, Wor. Bro. F. J. Gibson; assistant secretary, Bro. H. W. Short-house; I.G., Bro. H. M. Tranmer; Stewards, Bros. J. G. Murdoch, W. A. Bales, R. T. Spargo, W. Beck, L. Ingram, and C. H. White. The Prov. G. Master congratulated Wor. Bro. Hipkiss on his elevation to the chair, and referred to the enthusiasm displayed by the brethren of the Lodge.—The Alchemy Chapter recently held its fifth installation ceremony. Ex-Compn. F.

Burnett, Ex-Compn. J. Robinson, and Compn. Knight Hall were installed into the three Principals' chairs, and the following appointments were made for the ensuing year:—S.E., Ex-Compn. J. W. Shields; S.N., Compn. C. L. Moores; D.C., Ex-Compn. F. C. H. Foster; treasurer, Compn. W. E. Hipkiss; Charity Std., Ex-Compn. Maurice Smith.

Liverpool

Mr. J. W. Halsall, chemist and druggist, has opened the "Station" pharmacy, Orrell Park.

The Liverpool Health Insurance Committee have adopted the scheme for testing medicines, but they have seen fit to modify the scheme a little. The prescriptions for the test will be chosen by the chairman of the Pharmaceutical Subcommittee and the analyst.

The severe weather experienced during the past week gave chemists a good opportunity for displaying various remedies for chest and throat troubles. A particularly effective display was made by Mr. John H. Robinson, Tithebarn Street, who devoted almost the whole of his window space to cough and cold cures, including his "Nose Drill."

The Liverpool Pharmacy Club are having a ramble to Thurston on November 22, and members who intend to participate are requested to meet at the landing-stage in time for the 2.30 p.m. boat for Birkenhead. The Club is holding another dance—the second of the season—at the Yamen Rooms, Bold Street, on November 25, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained from the secretary at 387 Edge Lane. Still another of these popular events is fixed for December 9.

Manchester

Mr. W. H. Moberly, M.A., principal of University College, Exeter, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester, in succession to Sir Henry Miers.

The amount received to date by Mr. A. J. Pidd, treasurer of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, for the Royal Infirmary New Nurses' Home (special appeal) is £62 13s. 3d.

Business is improving. Winter goods have "got a move on," since the advent of fogs and frosty weather, and already the city stores are inviting all and sundry to come and choose their Christmas presents.

A feature of chemists' windows in Manchester of late has been special displays in connection with window-dressing competitions. These have been most original and striking. Excellent results are reported.

The Council of the Manchester University have received the resignation of Mr. Henry Stephen, D.Sc., senior lecturer in chemistry, on his appointment to the chair of chemistry in the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Sheffield

Mr. J. T. Appleton has been elected to the Medical Benefit and the Finance Subcommittees of the Sheffield Insurance Committee.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., are removing their dépôt from Boston Street to 63 Gell Street. The telephone number is unchanged.

Wallace Heaton, Ltd., are holding their end-of-season sale of photographic apparatus, and bargains are offered at their branch in Change Alley.

Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., Ph.C., city analyst, has been nominated for the office of Sheriff for Cardiganshire, a position which some of his relatives have previously held.

Mr. Bernard Ellis, L.L.B., chemist and druggist, recently addressed the Sheffield branch of the Incorporated Secretaries' Association on "Executors, Administrators and Trustees: Their Duties and Liabilities."

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Blaker Brothers, ironmongers, Leatherhead, have applied to the Surrey County Council for a licence to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

FIRE.—There was an outbreak of fire at the premises of Riley's Chemicals & Colours, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Clayton-le-Moors, Accrington, on November 12. The damage was not of an extensive nature.

FOOTBALL.—The following are the results of recent matches played by The British Drug Houses' Football Club:—B.D.H. 3, Imperial (N.A.A.F.I.) 2; B.D.H. 0, Limmer Athletic 5; B.D.H. 5, Stern's Social 1; B.D.H. 4, Haresden Wesleyan 9.

CHRISTMAS-TIDE CLOSING-HOURS.—The Home Secretary has directed the suspension from Friday, December 18, to Thursday, December 24, both days inclusive, of the General Early Closing Order fixing evening closing hours for shops, which is in force under the Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920. This suspension does not relieve occupiers of shops and others from compliance with any obligation imposed by the Shops Act, 1912, or any order made under that Act.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY POISON.—At Leeds Police Court, recently, Ivy Norton (19), Kellington, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking chlorodyne. It was stated that the accused was found lying unconscious by the roadside near Rothwell, and that she had purchased the poison at Pontefract on the previous day. The girl was sent to the workhouse until a home could be found for her.—At Chester Castle Petty Sessions, on November 11, a girl, aged sixteen, was charged with having attempted to commit suicide by taking lysol. On the father promising to look after the girl, the case was dismissed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—According to a report issued by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium of the League of Nations, over 1,100 seizures of contraband drugs have been reported to the League during the last four years. At its seventh session the Committee emphasised its view that any manufacturer or dealer in possession of a Government licence to manufacture or deal in dangerous drugs who is discovered to be knowingly supplying drugs for the illicit traffic should, whether criminal proceedings are taken against him or not, have his licence cancelled. This resolution was adopted by the Council of the League at its September meeting, and a circular letter has just been sent round to all the states members of the League and the parties to the Hague Convention, reminding them of the Committee's recommendation.

IN THE COURTS.—At Burnley, recently, Randolph R. Helme, Hulme, and his employers, the British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Manchester, were summoned in respect of a steam motor-lorry not having two independent brakes. The cases were dismissed, the magistrates paying a high tribute to the manner in which the driver had averted a serious accident.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on November 13, a summons against Thomas Jones, chemical worker, Samuel Street, E., for assaulting John Richards, warehouseman, Vascoe Road, S.E., was dismissed.—At Guildford Police Court, recently, William H. Parsons, Lower Broughton, Salford, described as a traveller, was charged with having obtained by false pretences a cheque, value £7 12s., from Mr. William Massey, chemist and druggist, High Street, with intent to defraud. Mr. Massey stated that the defendant called upon him and introduced himself as Parsons, of the Provincial Glass Bottle Co. A detective said there was no trace of any business being carried on at the address given under the style of the Provincial Glass Bottle Co. at the present time. The defendant was committed for trial.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR JAMES DEWAR.—On November 12, the President of the Royal Institution, London, unveiled a memorial plaque, executed by Sir Bertram Mackennal and placed in the building as a memorial of the late Sir James Dewar, F.R.S. The President, in performing the ceremony, remarked that Dewar's life and example were a priceless legacy to the institution, and would be a lasting source of inspiration to those who came within its walls. Sir Joseph Thomson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, said that no one connected with the institution had ever delighted its members with experiments of such amazing beauty and extraordinary difficulty as Sir James Dewar. It was

to Dewar that they owed the use of liquefied gases as a physical agent. The vacuum flask was not only an important scientific instrument, but had added largely to the amenities of life to many who were unaware to whom they owed it. Of special importance was his discovery of the method of producing high vacua by means of charcoal cooled by liquid gas, to which the advance of modern physics was to no small degree due.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. G. A. MacFarlane, chemist and druggist, Fort William, has been appointed a member of the management committee of the local merchants' association.

In addition to those mentioned in the *C. & D.*, November 14, p. 680, the following chemists were successful in the Scottish municipal elections:—Messrs. J. Hunter, Alyth; S. McConnell, Johnstone; D. Skinner, Oban; G. Thomson, Campbeltown.

Glasgow

Mr. J. Fyfe, chemist and druggist, 491 Victoria Road, Crosshill, has taken over the business of Mr. L. McNab, chemist and druggist, 41 Sinclair Drive, Langside.

The business of Grierson & Murchie, chemists, 129 Canning Street, Bridgeton, has been acquired by Mrs. M. Grierson, who, in partnership with her son, Mr. T. Grierson, chemist and druggist, will carry it on under the style of George Grierson & Son.

The 1924 Club, all the members of which have qualified since the beginning of 1924, held, on November 11, a debate entitled "Should Pharmacy be Nationalised?" The discussion was opened by Mr. M. H. Stone, The secretary of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Duff, along with Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Antcliffe, members of the Pharmaceutical Council, attended and briefly addressed the members. Mr. Stone moved a vote of thanks to the visitors for their attendance, and Mr. Antcliffe responded.

Irish News

Brevities

The premises occupied by Mr. Thos. Nelson, R.D., The Square, Rathfriland, co. Down, will be sold by public auction on November 25.

The pharmacy carried on by the late Mr. Isaac Nicholl, Ph.C., at 29 High Street, Belfast, for many years, is being continued by his son, Mr. J. Trevor Nicholl, Ph.C.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has an advertisement in the Coloured Supplement regarding appointment of examiners for the Pharmaceutical Assistant and Registered Druggist examinations.

Mr. F. A. Reilly, Keady, co. Armagh, who was recently appointed sole representative in Ireland for T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd., Colindale, Hendon, London, N.W., has been compelled to resign his appointment owing to continued ill health.

At a recent meeting the County Galway Hospitals and Dispensers' Committee protested against the arrangements whereby medicines and medical appliances are to be supplied in the Irish Free State under the combined purchasing scheme by an English firm (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 645.)

THE QUALITY OF WALNUTS.—With the object of discovering superior varieties of walnuts suitable for cultivation in this country, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has instituted a survey of British walnuts, and samples of nuts from various parts of England and Wales are being obtained for detailed examination. Those who possess walnut trees with good quality nuts, and are willing to allow samples of them to be taken, are asked to communicate with the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

Legal Reports

Action against a Bottle Exchange.—In the Outer House of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on November 12, the case of Thomas Sanderson & Co., Ltd., aerated water manufacturers, Leith Walk, against the Edinburgh and District Aerated Water Manufacturers' and Beer Bottlers' Defence Association, St. Colme Street, and the office-bearers and members of council of the Association, came on for judgment. The pursuers sued for delivery of bottles and syphons which they claimed to be their property or alternatively for the value thereof, and for damages alleged to have been sustained through the illegal detention of these articles by the defenders. The defenders conduct a bottle exchange. The pursuers were for some years members of the defenders' Association, but they withdrew from it in December 1923. Bottles and syphons which were admitted to be their property subsequently found their way into the defenders' exchange, and the present action was brought for their recovery. Lord Constable said that the question involved was whether the defenders were entitled to exact a payment as a condition of delivery of the pursuers' bottles. The pursuers professed to be willing to pay members' charges, and only objected to paying non-members' charges, which the defenders demanded. But in order to test the legal position the pursuers claimed the right to demand delivery without payment. The Association was admitted by the pursuers to be a trade union; but it was not registered. The first point taken by the pursuers was that section 4 (1) of the Trades Disputes Act, 1906, only applied to a registered trade union. His lordship saw no warrant for that contention. The next point taken by the pursuers was that the present action was not "in respect of any tortious act" committed by the defenders. So far as the conclusion of the action for delivery was concerned, his lordship thought the contention was sound. The claim for delivery of the bottles and syphons was based on the pursuers' right of property therein. On the other hand, the conclusion for £2,000 damages was clearly based upon an alleged tortious act of the defenders in illegally detaining the property, and was therefore struck at by the statute. His lordship therefore sustained the defenders' plea that the action was incompetent *quoad* the conclusion for damages; to that extent dismissed the action; and *quoad ultra* repelled the plea. The other question discussed was the relevancy of the action. Having regard to the practice under which bottles passed into possession of persons other than the owners or their immediate customers, who paid the deposits, such persons would appear to have, in the ordinary case, in returning them to their proper owners, a reasonable claim to be reimbursed the amount of the deposits, and also to be recompensed for the trouble in sorting them out and storing them. But the pursuers claimed to be in a special position, because in March 1924, after they had resigned from the defenders' Association, they gave written notice to the Association and to all the members that no bottles or syphons belonging to the pursuers should be accepted by the Association or its members after March 27. They also said that they gave similar intimations to other similar associations in Scotland. The question was whether, in view of these intimations, the defenders were entitled to take possession of and make a charge for the articles before delivering them up. Before he could decide what was the effect of the practice followed by the pursuers on the intimation which they gave to the defenders—assuming it to be unqualified—he must ascertain much more fully what their practice involved, and whether it implied an authority to their customers or agents, or to the consuming public, to transfer possession of their bottles.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Matthew McDonald, Donegall Street, Belfast, pharmaceutical chemist.—In the Belfast Bankruptcy Court, recently, this matter (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 652) was listed for audit. The offer of the bankrupt was one of 2s. in the £, the first payment being an instalment of 1s. in the £, in cash, the second being secured by bills. The judge passed the audit.

Re Edward Watson, 7 Pioneer Terrace, Bedlington Station, chemist.—At Newcastle Bankruptcy Court, recently, this debtor, who had carried on business in Station Street, Bedlington Station, since 1896, attributed the decline of his business to the depression in the coal industry. He commenced business by stocking his shop on credit; when his takings fell, he obtained loans from money lenders. The liabilities expected to rank for dividend amounted to £936 5s. 7d., and the net assets were £378 3s. 9d. The examination was adjourned.—At a meeting of creditors, held on November 13, it was stated that the debtor was unable to make any offer. Mr. Thomas Bell was appointed trustee, with a committee of inspection.

Re John William Kynaston, 308 Regent Street, London, W.—An application for an order of discharge was made at the London Bankruptcy Court, on November 13, on behalf of this bankrupt, who failed in May. The official receiver reported that in January 1921 the applicant registered a company called Mercer Ward, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £1,000, with the object of its carrying on business as wholesale and retail chemists, and placing certain of his medicines on the market; he was appointed a director, at a weekly fee, after November 1924, of £7 10s. In June 1922, in partnership with another person, the bankrupt established the Kynaston Institute for the treatment of certain diseases; he also formed "Dr. Kynaston's Methods, Ltd.," to acquire the goodwill of the Institute, and acted as director of that company until it went into voluntary liquidation in December 1923. The bankrupt, who returned ranking liabilities at £893, and assets of no realisable value, attributed his failure to inability to recover £1,200 Army pay, to which he considered he was entitled. The discharge was granted subject to a suspension of four weeks.

Re Henry Charles Herbert Stanhope Bedding, late of Old Woolwich Road, Greenwich, drug-store proprietor.—At Greenwich Bankruptcy Court, on November 17, the public examination of this debtor was commenced. The debtor, who agreed that his deficiency amounted to £941 6s. 5d., said he was not a qualified chemist. In January 1924 he began business on his own account and attended the markets at Woolwich, Deptford and Eltham. He began under the style of the Greenwich Medicine Co. In March 1924 he took premises at 47 Old Woolwich Road, where he traded as Bedding's Pharmacy and Drug Stores. Later, a limited liability company was formed under the style of the Greenwich Medicine Co., Ltd., and the company took over a business he had in Trafalgar Road. This left him with only the Old Woolwich Road business, which he sold in January last for £145. After this he was managing director of the Greenwich Medicine Co., Ltd., which was registered with a capital of £100, but actually no money was raised on the shares, which were held by friends. The whole thing, added the debtor, was practically "a one-man show." Shops were opened by the company at Old Dover Road, Blackheath, Rotherhithe, Newington and Old Kent Road, and three managers who were engaged were required to provide £100 each as security. He (Bedding) used this money in the business, but it existed in goods. The managers had not had their money back. The debtor said he lost heavily on a shop which was never opened in Lee High Road, and attributed his failure chiefly to extravagant living. He took living expenses straight from the till, and from June 1924 to June of this year they amounted to £416. The money due to the managers was not included in his schedule of creditors. His liabilities amounted to £945 10s. 5d. and his assets totalled £4 4s. The examination was adjourned.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER

PICKLES, R. H., & Co., Manganese Mills, Droylsden, Lancaster, chemical manufacturers.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

BARON PRODUCTS CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the registered patent medicine known as "Kandu," to manufacture and deal therein, and to carry on the business of manufacturing wholesale and retail chemists, druggists and herbalists, etc. The directors are: T. C. Gordon and H. Savage. R.O.: 29 Great Pulteney Street, London, W.

T. A. BOOTH (IDLE), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire from the trustees in bankruptcy of T. A. Booth, lately a manufacturing chemist, all the property and assets of the said T. A. Booth vested in such trustees, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, oil and colourmen, etc. Solicitor: J. L. Windie, 9 Market Street, Bradford.

SNAPE & SON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, analytical and pharmaceutical chemists, dealers in surgical, scientific and chemical instruments, dressings and other specialities, etc. J. Poole, 14 Holyhead Road, Birmingham, chemist, is governing director. R.O.: 13 Great Hampton Street, Birmingham.

ROWNTREE'S (CHEMISTS), BRIGHTON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists at 71 West Street, Brighton, and that of patent-medicine vendors, dealers in stationery, photographic and fancy articles, etc. The directors are: J. H. Rowntree, J. E. Rowntree, and Mrs. Ada Rowntree. R.O.: 71 West Street, Brighton.

ANTOINE (DE PARIS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of hairdressers, perfumers, chiropodists, manicurists, hair and beauty specialists and chemists; manufacturers and dealers in toilet articles, preparations and requisites of all kinds, particularly those known as the products of Antoine of Paris. R.O.: 174 Avenue Road, Acton, London, W.3.

AMOID MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on by J. G. Greaves at Farley Lane, Hucknall, as the "Amoid Manufacturing Co.," and to carry on the business of druggists, dyers, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are: J. G. Greaves and Mrs. M. Greaves. R.O.: Farley Lane, Hucknall.

COMMERCIAL OIL RESEARCH SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To conduct and carry out research work in fats and oils of all kinds, and to carry on the business of refiners and bleachers of oils and fats, chemists, druggists, dyers, oil and colourmen, etc., to acquire licences in respect of any patents and secret processes, and to adopt an agreement with A. S. Quick and T. W. O. Wheeler for and on behalf of J. C. F. J. Kernot. R.O.: 24 Martin Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

ILFORD, LTD., announce a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the year ended October 31, 1925, less tax at 4s. 2½d. in £.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

REVILL'S DRUG STORES (SANDOWN), LTD.—At a meeting held at Shanklin on October 31, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily.

THE SOUTHDOWN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—At a meeting held in Liverpool on November 6, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. R. M. Coutts, 3 St. James' Square, Manchester, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the above address on November 23.

PAINE & CO., LTD.—The net profit for the year to May 31, after providing for preference dividend, interest, etc., amounts to £5,858. This leaves available, with £5,695 brought forward, £11,553. A final dividend of 7½ per cent. is declared, making 12½ per cent., tax free; £1,086 is placed to reserve, and £4,217 is carried forward.

MAYBELLS PHARMACIES, LTD.—At a meeting held in Dublin on October 31, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. F. Rowland, 3 Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, was appointed liquidator.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION.—The reconstruction scheme and the arrangement with the Government regarding its holdings are now published. The Government is accepting £600,000 in cash in full settlement for its holding of £850,000 preference shares, subject to the condition that not more than 25 per cent. of the Corporation's shares are held by foreigners. The reconstruction proposed provides for cash payments and the writing off of a total amount of £4,421,532 and the reduction of the capital from £9,197,112 to £4,775,580. Besides the cancellation of the Government shares this provides for the reduction of the remaining preference shares by 6s. a share, a repayment in cash of this amount being made to shareholders, the reduction of the remaining preferred ordinary shares by one-third, and the reduction of the deferred shares by two-thirds. The several classes of shares are then to be consolidated into one class, so that preference shareholders will receive 6s. in cash and 14s. in £1 ordinary shares. Preferred ordinary holders will receive two-thirds of their present holding in ordinary shares, and the deferred shareholders will receive one-third of their present holding. The book value of plant, etc., is written off by £1,198,260, stocks by £280,982, all preliminary expenses amounting to £251,552, goodwill of £750,000, and the debit of profit and loss of £360,602.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Birmingham.—At the first Committee meeting of the session of the Birmingham Branch the following officers were appointed: *Chairman*, Mr. E. C. Bennison; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. C. V. Thompson; *Treasurer*, Councillor J. Poole; *Auditors*, Mr. W. C. Scott and Mr. S. Harris; *Secretary*, Mr. F. Smith.

Ipswich.—At a meeting of the Ipswich and Suffolk Branch, held on November 12, Mr. J. C. Wiggins in the chair, Mr. C. Smalley gave an address on *The Labelling of Poisons Order*, dealing with the following points:—Percentage of B.P. poison in preparation sold has to be distinctly stated on label, together with the name and address of retailer. B.P. or B.P.C. is the standard to be quoted, and no other. This applies to ordinary retail, and not dispensing or prescribing, provided that such prescribing is entered in prescription book.

Leeds.—The opening meeting of the winter session of the Leeds Branch was held recently at the Golden Lion Hotel, a large number of members being present. Mr. J. Hayes occupied the chair. A discussion took place on the new Poisons Regulations, infants' welfare clinics and the Retail Pharmacists' Union Price List.

Cardiff.—The annual meeting of the Branch was held at the Park Hotel on November 6, Mr. Jabez A. Jones in the chair. In presenting the annual report, the secretary mentioned that this year showed an increase of membership. The treasurer's report showed a credit balance of £17. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—*Chairman*, Mr. Jabez A. Jones; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. J. D. Jenkins; *Treasurer*, Mr. D. Brims; *Secretary*, Mr. E. A. Ward; *Committee*, Messrs. A. S. Johnson, S. H. Willis, S. B. Eason, H. F. Davies, J. Murray, R. Davies, S. W. Hague, and J. Lee Jones. In reply to the headquarters' suggestion that prescription-pricing be adopted nationally, it was resolved "That, in the opinion of this Branch, the coding of prescriptions is a dangerous policy to adopt and not calculated to serve the best interests of pharmacy." A discussion then ensued on the Price List, and it was decided that the following resolution be sent to Mr. Mallinson: "That the cost price be added to the price list in order to give some idea of the quality of the particular drug quoted." Dissatisfaction was expressed at the appointment of a new member to the Advisory Committee of the Welsh College of Pharmacy without first consulting the Cardiff Branch.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Branch Meetings

Brighton.—A meeting of the Brighton and Hove Branch was held on November 12 at the Royal Pavilion, Councillor C. G. Yates in the chair. The officers for the current year were re-elected as follows: *Chairman*, Councillor Yates; *Vice-Chairmen*, Messrs. F. W. Burgess and J. Plowright; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. B. Gwatkin; *Secretary*, Mr. F. W. Burgess; *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. H. B. Mackie; *Committee*, Messrs. L. Chatfield, J. A. Dyson, A. J. Franklin, G. W. Hands, E. A. Jones, K. Padwick, J. C. Lloyd (Lewes), F. J. Evans (Peacehaven), and C. A. Davey (Shoreham). Dr. Whittington gave a *résumé* of the general progress and activities of the Pharmacy department of the Technical College since it was inaugurated six years ago. The department has grown so much that it now has thirty-nine full-time students and fourteen part-time students. About half of these are from Brighton. The department, said Dr. Whittington, "has been extremely successful. There is not another pharmacy school in the country that passes anything like the same percentage of students as we have passed here." Dr. Whittington added a tribute to the enthusiasm, hard work, and ability of Dr. Varley and Mr. Mackie, who is in charge of the department. The President of the Society, Mr. Philip F. Rowsell, J.P., then presented the following awards:—

"Cripps" Exhibition (value £21).—Harry Weston.
Proxime Accessit (value £4 4s.).—Hubert A. Turner.
"Edmund White" Medal (carrying with it a free place for the Major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society).—Eva M. Bindoff.
Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy Medal.—Mary E. Stevens.
Hastings Association of Pharmacy Medal.—James Pringle.
Eastbourne Association of Pharmacy Medal.—Arthur F. Caldwell.

In an address to the students, Mr. Rowsell congratulated them on having a college where they were prepared for both Part I and Part II of the Pharmaceutical Society's examination. "The policy of the Council," said Mr. Rowsell, "is to link up the education for their examinations with the various technical schools, university colleges, and universities throughout the country." Appreciation of the presence of the President was expressed, on the initiative of Mr. F. W. Burgess, seconded by Dr. L. A. Parry. Refreshments were then served in an adjoining room, after which an attractive musical programme was sustained by Miss Eva Baldwin, Mr. David Edwards, Mr. Leonard Franklin, and Mr. Eric Heathcote (at the piano). Prior to the meeting the students had prepared a boisterous welcome for the President. At the railway station a group of white-hooded figures—members of the Nux Vom Klan—greeted him with cries of "Technical Gee!" and presented an "illuminated" address beginning, "Hail, O son of a most high profession! Hail, O protector of my children!" The President was then bundled into a waiting motor-car, which was dragged by ropes from the station. The crowd of yelling students then formed into a procession down Queen's Road and North Street to the Technical College, where the President was received by the Principal, Dr. W. M. Varley, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D. A prominent feature in the procession was a stretcher borne with dignity by four Nux Vom Klan-ites. On the stretcher reposed a real skeleton, which, it transpired, had been appropriated with some difficulty by the students from the medical room of the college.

Bristol.—At a meeting of the Bristol Branch held on November 12, Dr. Lucas delivered his second lecture on *First Aid*. He was assisted by a detachment of St. John's Ambulance men, who gave practical demonstrations.

Huddersfield.—At the monthly meeting of the Huddersfield Branch, Mr. Peach was elected *chairman* for the ensuing year and Mr. N. Lander *secretary*. It was decided that the annual meeting be held in April. The proceeds of the Benevolent Fund box amounted to £2 5s. 6d.

Associations' Winter Session

Birmingham.—The inaugural meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association took place on November 11 at the Grand Hotel, upwards of 100 members and friends being received by Mr. E. C. Bennison (President) and Mrs. Bennison. In his address the President stated that he had accepted office in the emergency caused through the ill-health of Mr. Knowles. He welcomed a large number of young members present, and was glad to feel that his own experience of twenty-three years ago, when at his first inaugural meeting he found the chemists most unsocial, was not likely to be repeated on the present occasion. He felt that the business meetings of the associated branches were not so well attended as they should be, and if any suggestions for making them more attractive to the young members were made to him he would see that they received full consideration. The year had been an eventful one, being marked by the raising of the standard for the Qualifying and Major examinations and by the establishment of a degree in pharmacy by the London University. He would like to see a similar degree conferred by the University of Birmingham. He referred to the recent legislation under the Dangerous Drugs Act, and felt that pharmacists bore much more than their fair share in the responsibilities for the working of the Act. He deprecated the use of meaningless adjectives prefixed to the professional title on chemists' signs, such as "store chemist" or "cash chemist," and was of opinion that such practices caused the pharmacist to occupy a false position in the eyes of the public. He was especially concerned and interested in the work of the "Ex-Service League"; all ex-Service pharmacists should belong to this. He paid a tribute to the manner in which the late President (Mr. J. T. Bell) had filled the office, and moved a vote of thanks to him for his services. This was carried with applause. A vote of thanks to Mr. Bennison for his interesting address was also carried. Light refreshments were then partaken of, followed by an excellent musical entertainment. At the recent Council meeting the following officers were appointed: *President*, Mr. E. C. Bennison; *Vice-President*, Mr. C. V. Thompson; *Treasurer*, Councillor J. Poole; *Librarian*, Mr. F. H. Alcock; *Assistant Librarian*, Mr. H. Berry; *Auditors*, Mr. W. C. Scott and Mr. S. Harris; *Secretary*, Mr. F. Smith.

London (N.).—The monthly meeting of the North London Pharmaceutical Association was held on November 17 at the Manor Gardens Library, with the president (Mr. J. T. Walters) in the chair. There was a good attendance. Mr. Walters congratulated the vice-president, Mr. R. W. L. Watson, on his election to the Hornsey Borough Council. The secretary dealt with the correspondence, covering closing orders and early closing, meetings, Dental Register, the Caledonian Market and sales of poisons and cutting of protected lines. Mr. A. G. Felton was appointed skipper of the shooting team. Mr. Tocher dealt with the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee for London, and Mr. Andrew on Middlesex dispensing. The editor of "The Script," Mr. Skinner, spoke on the *Poisons and Pharmacy Acts: The Labelling Order* (see p 732). Many questions were asked and answered, and the extended list of poisons, C. & D. Poisons Cards No. 2, were all readily sold to eager buyers. A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Mr. Skinner.

Walthamstow.—The annual meeting of the Walthamstow Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Y.M.C.A., Church Hill, on November 4, Mr. Edmund Wilcocks in the chair. The honorary secretary and treasurer presented the respective reports, showing that the membership had nearly doubled since the inception of the Association, and that the financial condition was quite satisfactory. Messrs. Gray, MacRae, Main, and Thomson were congratulated on their success in winning the "Script" bowling trophy. Mr. A. M. Brown, who was the first chairman, was again elected *chairman*. Mr. W. E. Gaze *secretary and treasurer*, Mr. J. O. McGlinchy *auditor*, and *committee*, Messrs. W. Gray and G. F. Deeth.

The New U.S. Pharmacopœia

(Continued from the C. & D., Oct. 21, p. 591, and Oct. 31, p. 625.)

Argento-Proteinum Forte.—**STRONG SILVER-PROTEIN**; **STRONG PROTARGIN** [NEW].—A compound of silver and protein, containing not less than 7.5 and not more than 8.5 per cent. of silver. To distinguish this compound from mild silver-protein the following test is described: Triturate an aqueous solution of sucrose (1 in 10) with 4 per cent. of its weight of compressed yeast. Place four 20 c.c. portions of this mixture in test tubes. To one test tube add 0.6 c.c. of an aqueous solution of strong silver-protein (1 in 200), mix well, immediately fill a small test tube with this mixture and invert it into the larger test tube, being careful that no air bubbles rise into the small test tube. To the second test tube add 1.5 c.c. of an aqueous solution of strong silver-protein of the same concentration; to the third tube add 0.6 c.c. of an aqueous solution of silver nitrate (1 in 2,000), and to the fourth tube add 1 c.c. of the same silver nitrate solution. Fill smaller test tubes with each solution and proceed as directed for the first tube. Place all four of the test tubes in a bath at 38° and maintain this temperature for one hour. At the end of this period, the first and third of the smaller tubes should show abundant gas formation, the second smaller tube should show not more than a bubble of gas, and the fourth tube should show not more than about 1 c.c. of gas. If the third tube shows no gas, repeat the tests, reducing the concentration of all of the silver solutions to one-half, and if there should still be no gas formation in the third tube, again repeat the tests, reducing the concentration of all of the silver solutions by one-third. If the fourth tube in the first series of tests contains more than about 1 c.c. of gas repeat the tests, but increase the concentration of all of the silver solutions by one-third, and if this also produces more than 1 c.c. of gas in the fourth tube, again repeat the tests, increasing the concentration of all of the silver solutions by one-half.

Assay.—Ignite about 2 grams of strong silver-protein, accurately weighed in a porcelain crucible, until all of the carbon is burned off. Transfer as much as possible of the residue to a beaker, add to the crucible 5 c.c. of nitric acid, warm to dissolve any adhering silver, and transfer the solution to the beaker with the aid of a little distilled water. Cover the beaker, and heat on a water bath until all of the metallic silver is dissolved, adding a little more nitric acid, if necessary. Filter into a flask, wash the insoluble residue thoroughly with distilled water, cool, and dilute with distilled water, if necessary, to about 50 to 75 c.c., add 2 c.c. of ferric-ammonium sulphate test solution and titrate with *N*/10 potassium thiocyanate. Each c.c. of *N*/10 potassium thiocyanate corresponds to 0.01079 gram of silver.

Argento-Proteinum Mite.—**MILD SILVER-PROTEIN**; **MILD PROTARGIN** [NEW].—Silver rendered colloidal by the presence of or combination with protein. It contains not less than 19 per cent. and not more than 25 per cent. of silver. When tested by the method described under Argento-Proteinum Fortius (*sic*), 0.8 c.c. of an aqueous solution of mild silver-protein (1 in 20) permits abundant gas formation (*distinction from strong silver-protein*). It is to be assayed as directed under Argento-Proteinum Fortius (*sic*), using about 1 gram of mild silver-protein.

Arseni Trioxidum.—The following note has been included: Powdered arsenic trioxide, when administered in solid form, as in powders, tablets, and pills, must consist of particles not greater than 0.0125 mm. in diameter.

Arsphenamina. [NEW].—This is the official title adopted to designate diaminodihydroxy-arsenobenzene hydrochloride. It is required to contain not less than 30 per cent. of arsenic and must comply with the requirements of the United States Public Health Service. Several tests are given to distinguish it from neoarsphenamine.

Assay.—Place about 0.2 gram of arsphenamine, accurately weighed, in a glass-stoppered, 200 to 300 c.c. flask. Add 1 gram of finely powdered potassium permanganate and 5 c.c. of diluted sulphuric acid, and allow to stand for ten minutes, rotating the contents of the flask during this time to ensure thorough mixing. Add 10 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid in portions of about 2 c.c., rotating the flask after each addition. When the reaction has ceased, add sufficient hydrogen dioxide test solution to dissolve completely the brown precipitate (about 5 to 7 c.c.). Toward the end of the reaction the hydrogen dioxide is to be added drop by drop to avoid any great excess. Dilute with 25 c.c. of distilled water, and boil gently over an asbestos wire gauze for from 15 to 20 minutes, or until the excess of hydrogen dioxide is expelled. Dilute with 50 c.c. of distilled water, and add *N*/10 potassium permanganate until the liquid is faintly pink, then discharge the pink colour by the addition of a drop of *N*/10 oxalic acid. Cool the solution, add 2.5 grams of potassium iodide, stopper the flask tightly, and allow it to stand in a cool, dark

place for one hour. Then titrate the liberated iodine with *N*/10 sodium thiosulphate without the use of starch indicator. Make a blank test with the same quantities of the reagents, and correct the assay for the volume of *N*/10 sodium thiosulphate used in the blank. Each c.c. of *N*/10 sodium thiosulphate corresponds to 0.003748 gram of arsenic.

Asafœtida.—Obtained by incising the living rhizomes and roots of *Ferula Asafœtida*, *Ferula fatida*, and of other species of *Ferula*. Yields not less than 50 per cent. of alcohol-soluble extractive, and not more than 15 per cent. of acid-insoluble ash.

Aspidium.—The rhizome and stipes of *Dryopteris filix-mas* only, yielding not less than 6.5 per cent. of oleoresin. The abundant, ellipsoidal or irregular, starch granules measure from 0.002 to 0.025 mm. in length.

Barbitalum.—**DIETHYLBARBITURIC ACID** [NEW].—Melting point between 187° and 190° C.

Barbitalum Solubile.—**SOLUBLE BARBITAL**.—**SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE** [NEW].—Melting point between 187° and 190° C. Shake 0.5 gram of soluble barbital with 20 c.c. of dehydrated ether for ten minutes, filter, evaporate the ether, and dry at 100° C.; the weight of the residue does not exceed 0.003 gram (*uncombined barbital*).

Assay.—Dissolve about 1 gram of soluble barbital, previously dried at 100° C. and accurately weighed, in 10 c.c. of distilled water in a separator, add to the solution 15 c.c. of diluted hydrochloric acid, and extract the liberated barbital by shaking successively with eight portions of 25 c.c. each of ether. Evaporate the combined ether solutions at as low a temperature as possible, and dry at 100° C. The weight of the barbital so obtained is not less than 88 per cent. and not more than 90 per cent. of the dried soluble barbital.

Barii Sulphas.—**BARIUM SULPHATE** [NEW].—In prescribing barium sulphate the title should never be abbreviated, to avoid confusion with the poisonous barium sulphide or sulphite. Is tested for the presence of sulphide, acid-soluble substances, soluble barium salts, phosphate, free acid or alkali, heavy metals, and arsenic.

Calcii Iodobehenas.—**CALCIUM IODOBEHENATE** [NEW].—When dried at 100° C. contains not less than 23.5 per cent. of iodine, and loses not more than 2 per cent. of its weight.

Assay.—Mix about 0.5 gram of calcium iodobehenate, previously dried to constant weight at 100° C. and accurately weighed, with about 3 grams of anhydrous potassium carbonate. Place the mixture in a platinum crucible, cover with about 1 gram more of anhydrous potassium carbonate, and heat moderately, gradually increasing the heat, but not exceeding a dull redness, until completely carbonised. Extract the residue with boiling distilled water, and wash it on the filter with boiling distilled water until the washings produce no opalescence with silver nitrate test solution. Heat the combined filtrate and washings, which measure about 150 c.c., on a water bath, and add an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate (1 in 20) in small portions, until the hot liquid remains permanently pink. Add just enough alcohol to remove the pink tint, cool to room temperature, dilute to 200 c.c., mix well, and filter through a dry filter, rejecting the first 50 c.c. of filtrate. To 100 c.c. of the subsequent clear filtrate add about 1 gram of potassium iodide (free from iodate) and an excess of diluted sulphuric acid, and titrate the liberated iodine with *N*/10 sodium thiosulphate, adding starch test solution near the end of the titration. Each c.c. of *N*/10 sodium thiosulphate used corresponds to 0.002115 gram of iodine.

Carboni Tetrachloridum.—**CARBON TETRACHLORIDE** [NEW].—Specific gravity, 1.588 to 1.590; boiling point between 76° and 77° C. Is tested for the presence of chloride, free chlorine, aldehyde, readily carbonisable substances, and carbon disulphide. The residue obtained on evaporating 50 c.c., dried at 100° C., should not exceed 0.001 gram.

Carbomalum.—**BROM-DIETHYLACETYL CARBAMIDE** [NEW].—Melting point between 116° and 117° C.

Caryophyllus.—**CLOVE**.—Is now required to yield not less than 15 per cent. of volatile ether-soluble extractive, not more than 10 per cent. of crude fibre, and not more than 0.75 per cent. of acid-insoluble ash.

Cascara Sagrada.—The following note has been inserted in this article: Cascara sagrada should be collected at least one year before being used for making medicinal preparations.

Cinchona.—This drug is now described in a single monograph, and this title is used to describe the dried bark of *Cinchona succubra*, Pavon, or of its hybrids, known in commerce as Red Cinchona, or of *Cinchona Ledgeriana*, Moens, *Cinchona Calisaya*, Weddell, and of hybrids of these with other species of *Cinchona*, known in commerce as Calisaya Bark or Yellow Cinchona. Required to contain not less than 5 per cent. of total alkaloids.

(To be continued.)

Drug Tariff Prices

At the meeting of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance on October 23, Mr. L. G. Brock, of the Ministry of Health, was recalled to give further evidence. Among the points dealt with was the system of fixing the prices in the Drug Tariff:—

23,872. (*Chairman*): As regards the supply of drugs to insured persons, a representative of the Drug Stores Proprietors criticised the present arrangements very severely, and in particular said that the prices in the Official Drug Tariff were much higher than the wholesale prices at which the drugs could be obtained, and enabled the panel chemists to make profits up to as high as 50 per cent. Will you tell us on what basis prices in the Drug Tariff are now determined and whether there is opportunity for anything like the large margin of profit suggested?—(*Mr. Brock*): The prices given in the Drug Tariff are based now on the price list issued by the British Drug Houses. When the system of making the payment to the chemist dependent on a basic price *plus* an addition for establishment charges and profit was first introduced, it was considered whether it would not be better to take the prices of half a dozen of the biggest houses and average them; but in fact it was found on examination that the amount of difference that that would have produced was so small that it was not worth doing, and the price list of the British Drug Houses has been adopted ever since as the basic price. But in order to test the reasonableness of those, shortly after the evidence referred to was given before the Commission, the prices of a number of the drugs in most common use were taken out from the price lists of eight of the largest firms, and as a result we have found that the difference between the different houses is really in most cases immaterial, and that there would be no gain by going through all these prices every month and trying to arrive at an average figure. However the fixing of the prices may be settled, the prices quoted by the big houses were found to be practically identical.

23,873. Are the prices in those price lists subject to any discount?—If you are going to adopt a system of paying something which represents cost price to the chemist you can never get it absolutely right for all chemists, because the price that you pay naturally varies according to the quantity that you buy, and what we have aimed at in the Drug Tariff is to get the price which the chemist has to pay for the quantities in which he normally purchases that drug. In the evidence in which the system was criticised, various prices were quoted considerably below the Tariff prices, but I think the witness did not make it sufficiently clear that those were prices for Winchester quarts, and prices for substances which the ordinary chemist does not buy in Winchesters, but buys in very much smaller quantities. In particular, I think the witness instanced sweet spirit of nitre, and he quoted a price which had been tendered to him for a Winchester. Sweet spirit of nitre is a very unstable substance, and the Pharmacopoeia directs that it shall be kept in a small bottle. The ordinary chemist at the most would not buy more than 1 lb. of it at a time, but of course there must be in the case of the multiple houses a certain number of firms who can and probably do buy in larger quantities than the ordinary chemist, and therefore do get the benefit of the lower quotation. But I do not think it would be possible to devise any system in which the chemist was paid according to the price at which he got it from the wholesale house. The best you can do is to arrive at a figure which represents as nearly as possible what the ordinary chemist pays when he buys in his usual quantity. Then there was another case in which it was suggested that excessive profits were made. That was in the case of the chemist who supplies an aqueous tincture when what is ordered is a spirituous tincture. If he does, if he makes up a thing with water instead of with spirit, he is certainly going to make a substantial profit, but he is also committing a fraud, and if in the course of the drug testing arrangements that is discovered, he lays himself open to a very heavy penalty. In the past Insurance Committees have not been as active as one would have wished in the testing of drugs, but under the new system, which has recently been instituted systematic tests are being made everywhere, and the chemist who supplies an aqueous tincture when it ought to be a spirituous tincture is going to run a risk which might be a very serious risk for him. I suggest that really it is very much the position you would be in if you ordered a vintage wine and got an Algerian Ordinaire. You have a good grievance against your wine merchant, but it is not evidence as to the fairness or unfairness of the market price of good claret. There is also this point, the Drug Tariff has to be prepared in advance, it holds good for a month, and therefore there is an interval of, say, six or seven weeks between the date

when it is put together and the last date when it is current. If prices are falling it is quite possible that before the end of the month they may have fallen below the Tariff rate, and therefore a chemist who buys towards the end of the month in such a case is so much to the good. But equally there is the risk that prices may move against him and that he may have to pay more at the end of the month than the Tariff price. The best you can do is to arrive at a sort of average. Fortunately drug fluctuations are not as a rule very rapid. The one case in which there is the possibility of a particular firm offering, so to speak, a bargain line is in the case of dressings. They are subject to much more fluctuation because they are part of the product of a very much larger industry, they are simply a fraction of the textile industry, and there it is quite possible that from time to time a man may pick up a bargain, because the particular wholesale house with which he deals happens to be overstocked and offers something very cheap to clear it. There is always the chance for a clever buyer. But that does not really happen in the case of drugs, it only happens in the case of dressings. Broadly, I should not be prepared to admit that anything like the profits suggested could be made honestly.

23,874. You fix your list on price lists. Are those prices subject to any discount? I have been told that for cash the supplying drug firm would take off a very liberal discount from the price list. I do not know whether that is a fact. Do you know that? Supposing you fixed your price and there was a discount of 10 per cent. allowed—that was the figure told me for cash—that ought to make a difference to your calculation, ought it not?—I doubt very much whether the ordinary chemist gets any substantial discount.

23,875. This was a very ordinary chemist who told me, a single shop. You also said that the multiple shop probably gets an advantage, but you are content to leave the point that he ought to get the whole of that advantage, which is not a position which is accepted in another direction?—I do not say he ought.

23,876. Well, he does?—I would rather say the cost of adopting any other system would be almost prohibitive; that if you try to arrive at what he actually paid, it is an extremely difficult thing to do. (*Dr. Smith Whitaker*): The difficulty seems to be the difficulty of a flat rate. It is a difficulty we have to face all round where you have to pay a flat rate. You cannot discriminate between different people, at least, not very easily, and if you fix a flat rate either it must be a rate that will not give the ordinary chemist a sufficient inducement to keep on in business, or it must be a rate by which the man favourably situated will make a profit that is not contemplated.

23,877. I should have thought it was possible to say to the multiple shopman: You, on the whole, get these drugs at so much per cent. less and it is not unreasonable to take that off your price?

23,878. (*Professor Gray*): Much of what you have said does not apply to Scotland, does it? There is a different system of paying the chemist there?—(*Mr. Brock*): In Scotland, yes, there is. It does not make any material difference for this purpose. The Scottish system still provides for payment to the chemist of a basic price for his ingredients. The difference is that his profit and overhead charges are fixed on a percentage basis instead of a flat rate dispensing-fee as in England.

23,879. (*Mr. Jones*): Do you dispute the accuracy of the statement that the profit on insurance dispensing is 50 per cent.?—I cannot imagine any case in which it is.

23,880. Was not that proved by an investigation made by the Drug Account Committee in Scotland?—I cannot say what happened in Scotland under the Scottish system.

23,881. They took so many thousand Scottish prescriptions and so many thousand English prescriptions and made a comparison: so that what applied in one country applied in the other?—All I can say is the average cost of a prescription in this country is about 9d., of which the ingredients cost about half. I have not seen the figures to which you refer examined by the Scottish Committee. (*Dr. Smith Whitaker*): The difficulty I should feel about that is, I should want to see how the accounts were arrived at to see what was included in profit. If you are taking as profit the difference between the cost of the drug and the selling price of the article, then, of course, you are including in profit all the chemist's establishment charges and his personal professional remuneration, which in England we have carefully distinguished.

23,882. But they were both priced on the same basis in order to afford a direct comparison, and I think the profit established in Scotland was 50 per cent. But there is also the other factor, apart from the question of discount for cash to which Sir Arthur Worley referred: Is there not also a discount if they make up a 5-cwt. order out of a whole variety of things?—(*Mr. Brock*): I cannot say. I should think it is quite possible.

23,883. Have you ever heard of the custom of all the

chemists in a small town combining together in order to make up a 5-cwt. or 10-cwt. order and got the bigger discount and divide it among them?—I do not know what happens in Scotland, but in most parts of England that I am acquainted with the chemists show remarkably little inclination to take common action.

23,884. I believe it is not an uncommon practice, and it merely suggests that there are other ways of making profit than on the basis of the tariff itself?

23,885. (*Mr. Besant*): You mentioned that you got the price lists of eight firms and compared those with your scale charges, and found there was not much difference between them. Were those eight firms independent firms?—Yes, they were independent firms, the biggest wholesale people.

23,886. They were not syndicated together?—I do not know what trade organisation they may have for fixing prices. The prices are so closely coincident that the coincidence cannot be purely accidental.

23,887. (*Mr. Jones*): Is it not really the case that the retail prices of drugs are fixed by the British Retail Pharmacists' Union, and if one firm allows a net rate, and another 2½ per cent., and a third 7½ per cent., they all come back to the basic rate at the finish? They are all quoting the same price whatever the discount may be?—I could not say.

(*Chairman*): It is evidently a subject that is worthy of a good deal of thought.

(*Mr. Jones*): I suggest that the chemists are not exactly being driven into bankruptcy by the Insurance Act.

23,888. (*Sir Alfred Watson*): Mr. Brock, when the present Drug Tariff and the connected arrangements were devised, was anybody in the trade brought in to help to co-operate in preparing your arrangements for the price of drugs?—No, not ordinarily. We have a pharmaceutical staff here, but nobody is brought in who is in the trade now for the purpose of consultation. Our pharmacist was in the trade before he came on our staff. He was also in a hospital.

23,889. On the trade side or in a hospital?—In a hospital, but he had to do with the purchases.

23,890. Would that give him knowledge as to such practical questions as discounts and that sort of thing?—(*Mr. Brock*): Yes, I think so. He has himself been in the trade apart from his hospital experience. He had his trade training. I could not say that he has necessarily an entirely up-to-date acquaintance with trade practice.

23,891. (*Chairman*): What is the amount, roughly speaking, expended on drugs now in a year?—(*Sir Walter Kinnear*): About a million and a half.

23,892. So that if there is any question of such a thing as discount of even 5 or 10 per cent., that is quite a respectable figure?—It is. (*Dr. Smith Whitaker*): That would only be on the ingredients. The million and a half is the total cost of providing the medicines. It would only be on that part which was represented by the ingredients cost. (*Sir Walter Kinnear*): About one-half of that.

New Books

Van Hien, H. A.—*Het Javaansch Receptenboek* *afkomstig van Soerakarta*. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 196. Visser & Co., Weltevreden. [The author presents the results of a profound study of native Java medicine in the form of a formulary, giving the prescriptions, with annotations, in current use for the treatment of ailments in adults, children, four-footed animals and birds, arranged under their respective headings. In addition to these prescriptions, which afford a very valuable insight into native materia medica of considerable interest to those in search of new therapeutic agents, a description is given of the methods adopted by native practitioners of medicine, and of the weights and measures used by them in dispensing. A list of native secret remedies is also included, many of which partake of the nature of talismans. Among the drugs used for the treatment of malaria the following are quoted by the author, mostly prescribed in the form of an infusion: Gambir oetan (*Jasminum quinquerivum*); Sambilotto; Wanakila; Samarasa; Djepana (*Eupatorium Ayapana*); Djohar (*Cassia siamea*). Appended is a list of the native names of Java medicinal plants with the corresponding Latin botanical designations, as far as it has been possible to establish their identity. The volume illustrates the highly developed native therapy of Java, and the author is to be congratulated on having disclosed so many of its hitherto unknown features, some of which would appear deserving of pharmacological investigation in view of the apparent successes attending their use.]

S.A. Chemists and Friendly Societies

The "Rand Daily Mail" of Johannesburg (October 24) devotes considerable space to chemists and their dealings with friendly societies. It appears that the Transvaal Chemists' and Druggists' Association have issued a new and higher scale of charges for medicines supplied to friendly societies from November 1, and the new scale has aroused considerable resentment among the societies, of whom there are estimated to be 10,000 members in Johannesburg alone. Representatives of the societies describe the prices as "iniquitous," but the chemists maintain the privileges of the friendly societies have been so abused that the chemists might as well have opened the tariff to the whole population. Interviewed by the "Rand Daily News," a well-known Johannesburg pharmacist said:—

"We are a long-suffering body of men. We are at the beck and call of the public morning, noon and night; not only for the supply of medicines, and giving advice on the panaceas of all the ills that flesh is heir to; but on many other subjects not pertaining to our calling, of which we are supposed to have an encyclopædic knowledge. We do not claim any special consideration from the public, but we should like to remove a wrong impression that has been created. The reference," he proceeded, "to the exclusion of the mines, municipal and railway sick funds from the new tariff which is to take effect from November 1, has no special significance. Indeed, it has no significance at all. The position is misunderstood for the want of explanation. . . . There are comparatively few chemists who are concerned with the mines, municipal and railway sick funds, and as they—the few chemists in question—did not wish to become subservient to the exercise of any control in this regard by the Transvaal Chemists' and Druggists' Association, it was decided to eliminate this factor from the new scheme.

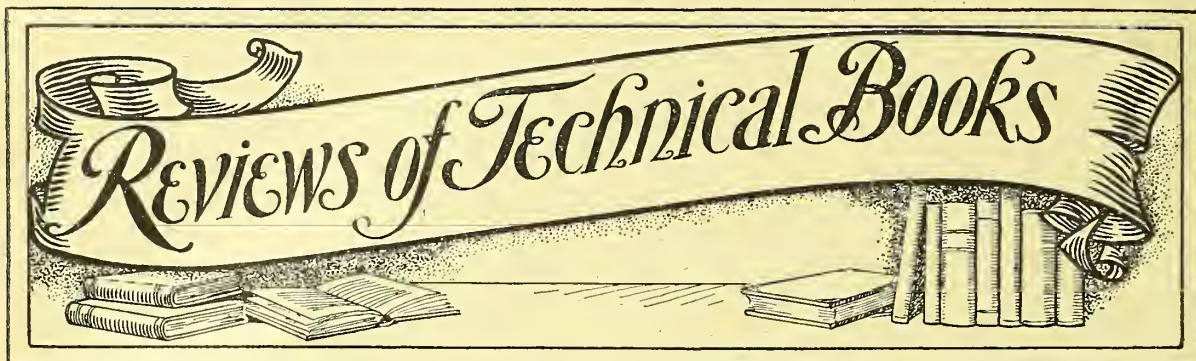
"Another reason is that the wives and dependants of miners, municipal employees and railwaymen do not pay cash over the counter for their medicines. The payment is made direct from the central fund, thus shutting the door to any abuse of the privilege which has been practised under the guise and in the name of 'friendly societies,' which may or may not exist.

"It is the easiest thing in the world," he continued, "for a couple of dozen people to form themselves into a 'friendly or benefit society,' and trade on the fact when visiting the chemist's shop. This exploitation for cheap and patent medicines, and even toilet requisites, must come to an end, for it was rapidly growing into a general public practice. Indeed, it had attained such proportions that one might have almost opened the reduced tariff to the population as a whole.

"A word or two on the alleged charging of 5s. (less 25 per cent.) on prescriptions hitherto charged at 1s. 3d. The case is by no means as stated. There is no such thing as an 8-oz. teaspoonful bottle of medicine. The usual size of a bottle of medicine is from 12 to 16 doses. The latter, for example, would be in a 2-oz. bottle, and the new price is to be 2s. 6d. Subjecting this to the 25 per cent. society rebate would bring it down to 1s. 10d., as against the present basis of 1s. 3d., which does not admit of expensive or proprietary medicines entering into the prescription. The new tariff, on the other hand, will be an inclusive one. So the genuine societies will find that they are not being unfairly treated, nor will there be any extortion. If the secretaries will study their chemists' accounts it will be seen that the average prices charged for prescriptions are not what is purported to be the case in the 'Rand Daily Mail.' It is only users of large and continuous quantities of medicines that ever come under the category of the 8-oz. bottle. One must not confuse the teaspoonful dose with the tablespoonful dose.

"There are many chemists who do not like this benefit work at all, and they resent the suggestion that the public is being 'milked' by excessive charges. The chemists' and druggists' price list is based on a percentage of profit approved by the Cost of Living Commission."

ANCIENT GLASSMAKING.—Addressing a meeting of the Royal Society (London) on November 12, Dr. R. Campbell Thompson referred to glassmaking in Assyria in the seventh century B.C., as recorded by cuneiform tablets. Sacrifices had to be performed, he said, with due ceremony, but the tablets also gave the chemical formulæ for the making of the famous blue glaze, while there were indications also of how the well-known purple of Cassius was prepared.



REVIEWS of Technical Books

An Introduction to the Physics and Chemistry of Colloids. By Emil Hatschek. Fifth Edition. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 183. 7s. 6d. London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, W.

Appearing originally as a series of articles in "The Chemical World" in 1912, and expanded and brought up to date in successive editions, the chapters of this excellent little book form a simple and lucid introduction to the study of the ever-widening subject of colloids. The fact that it has now reached its fifth edition is in itself sufficient evidence of its usefulness and popularity. It can be confidently recommended to the young student approaching the subject of colloids for the first time, as well as to the more mature reader who wishes to gain some familiarity with a branch of investigation which has assumed great importance in many directions since his student days.

Vegetable Fats and Oils; Their Practical Preparation, Purification, Properties, Adulteration and Examination. By Louis E. Andés. Fourth English edition by H. B. Stocks, F.I.C. Illustrated. 8½ in. by 5¼ in. Pp. 413. 15s. London: Scott, Greenwood & Son, 8 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

The first English edition of this work appeared in 1897, and Mr. Stocks has enlarged and revised this the fourth English edition. There are a good many books published on fats and oils, and the merit of the present one is that it deals with the subject in a comparatively small space after describing the general properties and composition of vegetable fats and oils, and the method of estimating the oil in seeds, the groups, non-drying, semi-drying, drying, and solid oils and fats, are dealt with. Next follows chapters on oil extraction, the machinery required, and the after treatment, chiefly bleaching and refining. Turkey-red oils and similar compounds, the hydrogenation of oils, the treatment of oil-cake, and oil trade statistics occupy succeeding chapters, and the book ends with one on the physical and chemical examination of oils and fats. Within the space limits the subject is well treated and forms a useful book for those to whom the larger works are prohibitive owing to their price.

The Modern Soap and Detergent Industry, including Glycerol Manufacture: a complete practical treatise on the manufacture of laundry, toilet, pharmaceutical, textile, abrasive, scouring and powdered soaps; also detergent compositions and soap substitutes of all kinds. By Geoffrey Martin, D.Sc., Vol. II—*The manufacture of special soaps and detergent compositions.* 10 in. by 6½ in. Pp. 400 (about). Illustrated. 36s. London: C. Lockwood & Son, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

We explained the plan of the work when reviewing the first volume (*C. & D.*, April 19, 1924, p. 559), and the method adopted of separately paging the various sections. There are ten sections in the present book, and among the matters dealt with are the manufacture of the following: toilet soaps, shaving soaps, skin creams, liquid soaps, tooth pastes, pharmaceutical soaps (including lin. saponis, lin. tereb., etc.), textile soaps (including stain removing soaps), flaked and powdered soaps, and soft soaps. The manufacture of soap powders is treated with at some length in Section IV, and leather and furniture polishes

in Section VIII. The chemical analysis of soap has a section of 36 pages, and the final part is devoted to statistics of the soap industry. The book is a good compilation of existing knowledge on the subject of soap making.

Schröder's Leerboek der Recepteerkunde. By P. van der Wielen. 9 by 6 in. Pp. 698. Fl. 12.90. Groningen and The Hague: J. B. Wolters.

Professor van der Wielen has undertaken the revision of this standard Dutch text book on dispensing, now in its sixth edition. It is more than a guide to dispensing, since in some respects it may be regarded as a companion to the Pharmacopœia, giving useful supplementary information, not only on the preparation of a number of galenicals, but also in respect to the tables contained in that work. A chapter is devoted to each pharmaceutical form given to medicines, or in which they are dispensed; the subject matter being explained by an abundance of practical examples, and by numerous illustrations of pharmaceutical apparatus. To show how exhaustively each subject is treated, it may be mentioned that the chapter on pills covers 52 pages. The value of the work is enhanced by the inclusion of numerous references to processes contained in other standard works, and to communications in medical and pharmaceutical journals. Although primarily intended for the guidance of Dutch pharmacists, the work contains a vast fund of information, indeed it is not so much a text book as a compendium, a critical analysis based on practical experience of the whole art of dispensing, written in a clear, concise and interesting form.

Chemistry of Enzyme Actions. By K. George Falk. Second (Revised) Edition. 9¼ in. by 6 in. Pp. 249. \$3.50 net. New York: The Chemical Catalog Co., Inc., 19 East 24th Street.

The first chapter of this book is introductory, and reveals how the newer concepts of electron chemistry, including polar groups, are penetrating into colloid chemistry. The next chapter relates to the velocities of chemical reaction, based upon the law of mass action; and the third chapter considers difficulties of applying kinetic equations to catalytic actions generally. Enzymes proper occupy the remainder of the book, the different divisions being physical properties, chemical properties, chemical nature, mechanism, and uses, with a fifty-page chapter on enzyme actions on tissues and tumours. The last chapter on the present status of the enzyme problem summarises the situation; but though the author emphasises the chemical nature of enzyme action, one is left in a fog of "might" and "may" among adsorption, colloidal property, and in addition compounds of enzyme and substrate, and living matter. The book brings together the later researches and conceptions on enzymes, but its title is more anticipatory than actual. The work is of real value, however, in that it is not a collection of names for enzymes and the products of their activities, but a discussion of the difficulties surrounding the subject.

Die Rohstoffe des Pflanzenreiches. Vol. III. By Professor Dr. J. von Wiesner, assisted by numerous collaborators. 9 by 6½ in. Pp. 1028. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann.

This is one of those useful German works of reference to which one turns when in search of information con-

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cerning some product of the vegetable kingdom which has been put to technical or other uses. An outline of the contents of the monograph on Vanilla will best illustrate the scope of the work. In the first place the cultivation, and production, of vanilla in Mexico, Java, Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tahiti, Madagascar, etc., are dealt with, giving a description of the various methods of cultivation and collection, and the different processes to which the beans are submitted. This is followed by a description of the morphological and anatomical characters of vanilla, and of the chemistry of vanillin, the monograph concluding with notes on other varieties of vanilla, and their uses. Vegetable ivory, its sources, productions, characters and uses, is exhaustively dealt with in a monograph extending to sixteen pages. Numerous illustrations are included, as well as copious references to the literature, which greatly enhance its value as a work of reference. The volume under review is divided into the following chapters: Vegetable fibres (48 varieties); subterranean plant parts; leaves and herbs; flowers; seeds; fruits; and yeast. An excellent index completes its usefulness.

Kommentar til den Norske Farmakopö. Kemisk Del. By F. de Lemos and Dr. E. Sissener. 10 by 6½ in. Pp. 696. Norw. Kroner 44.—*Pharmaceutisk Farmakognostik Del.* By F. Lieungh and Dr. G. Rustung. Pp. 516. Norw. Kroner 30.—Oslo: Forlagt av H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard).

This commentary to the Norwegian Pharmacopœia is divided into two distinct parts: one deals with the official chemical products, and the other with drugs and galenicals. It is essentially a text book of the official *materia medica*, each article embodying practically all the information bearing on the product in question of importance to pharmacists. Thus, in the monographs on chemicals, under the title the corresponding Swedish, German, English and French names are given, followed by the chemical formula. The subject matter is then introduced by a brief historical sketch, followed by descriptions, under distinctive headings, of its occurrence, methods of manufacture, characters, chemical behaviour, tests for identity and purity, commercial grades, and uses. In the case of galenical preparations, the official process is critically reviewed and expanded, and in many instances compared with the method adopted in other pharmacopœias. In the monographs on drugs, the botanical origin, methods of collection, grades and varieties, macroscopic and microscopical characters, and chemical constituents are fully described. The work throughout bears witness to the high scientific standard of pharmacy in Norway.

The Romance of the Fungus World. By R. T. Rolfe and F. W. Rolfe. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 309. 12s. 6d. London: Chapman & Hall, 11 Henrietta Street, W.C.2.

An account of fungus life in its numerous guises, both real and legendary, is the authors' description of this publication, which is educative but non-technical. It aims at interesting the reader in fungi and their lore rather than leading him into the maze of mycological classification. The text is as free as possible from difficult terminology, and the subject-matter is illuminated by 85 illustrations, consisting mainly of fine photographs beautifully reproduced. The reader, after a brief introduction, "queer fellows springing up when all nature is damp and dripping," is led on to folk-lore and mythology of fungi, with its fairy rings, witches' brooms, and Jew's ear. "Fungi in Fiction" ushers in fungi in reality. The damage caused by fungi will interest those with the economist's turn of mind, while fungi in medicine will interest pharmacists in particular. Agaric and ergot (in medicine), amadou and yeasts (in industry), and truffles and mushrooms (as foods), illustrate that the fungi still play an important part in the welfare of humanity. Particularly interesting is Chapter X on the cultivation of mushrooms and truffles. After dealing with poisonous fungi the authors interest the reader by a return to freak

growths and further historical aspects. Finally, the derivation of names of fungi completes a comprehensive if somewhat dilettante book.

Quantitative Organic Micro-Analysis. By F. Pregl. 10 in. by 6 in. Pp. 190. 12s. 6d. net. London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

This book is a welcome translation, by Dr. E. Fyfe, of the second German edition of Pregl's classic work on micro-analysis. The Kuhlmann micro-chemical balance, which weighs within one-thousandth of a milligram, enables organic analyses to be effected with a fiftieth of the amount of material ordinarily required; but it is the wonderful technique developed by Professor Pregl that enables micro-analysis to be practicable and nearly as accurate as ordinary macro-methods. The application of micro-analysis is chiefly on the field of bio-chemistry, and already it has played an important part in following changes of composition of body fluids *in vivo*. The methods described relate to determination of molecular weights (by combustion and elevation of boiling points), estimation of halogens and sulphur, determination of phosphorus and arsenic. A micro-muffle and micro-electro-analysis illustrate the completeness as well as minuteness of the new methods. The care of description and the precautions to be observed in preparing samples, reagents and apparatus might well be copied in larger-scale analyses. The book is one which any chemist called upon to analyse or investigate small quantities of materials will find invaluable, both as a guide and as a source of inspiration. The treatise is by an expert who has gathered together the work of other experts for the use of all expert chemists.

Fette. By Dr. E. Eichwald and Professor Dr. A. Bömer. 10 in. by 7 in. Pp. 283. Marks 10.80. Berlin: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 105b Friedrichstrasse.

This forms the second part of the volume on phosphatides, fats, stearins and biologically important acids in the series of handbooks on biological methods of investigation, edited by Professor Dr. E. Abderhalden. The work is divided into two sections: The Synthesis of Fats, and General Methods of Preparing and Analysing Fats. As these volumes are designed to present a critical review of the whole field of knowledge of the subject under treatment, each forms in itself a compendium. In this part, after a brief description of the synthesis of fats, the subject-matter is dealt with in chapters entitled: Determination of the fat content of animal and vegetable substances and organs; extraction of large amounts of fats from animal and vegetable organs; general methods of analysing fats and oils; preparation of fatty acids and alcohols from fats and oils; preparation of glycerides from fats and oils. Of the numerous methods suggested for the quantitative estimation of glycerin, Professor Bömer has selected five, which he describes with comments, viz.: Calculation of the glycerin content from the saponification number; acetic method of Benedikt and Cantor; isopropyl iodide method of Zeisel and Fanto; Shukoff and Schestakoff's method, based on the solubility of glycerin in anhydrous acetone. This example will illustrate the comprehensive character of the contents, and the manner in which the results of research work have been sifted and tested by the authors.

Elementary Qualitative and Volumetric Analysis. By F. H. Campbell. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 99. 6s. 6d. Melbourne: Macmillan & Co. (in association with Melbourne University Press).

This booklet is designed for beginners, and deals only with very limited portions of the subjects of its title, the qualitative analysis being confined to the examination of single salts or of such double salts as the alums and vitriols—phosphates and oxalates insoluble in water being excluded—while the section on volumetric analysis comprises alkalimetry and acidimetry and the use of ready prepared standard solutions of potassium permanganate, potassium dichromate, and silver nitrate.

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Useful and instructive features of the latter section are the indications given of how the general methods dealt with may be applied to other reactions besides those described in detail, and the inclusion of numerous examples for the calculation of results. The author states his opinion in the preface that "the aim of the teacher of qualitative analysis should be primarily the cultivation of habits of mind which will be of permanent value to the student in any walk of life," and that "of such habits that of close and accurate observation is encouraged" in the book. It may be said that the author's treatment of those qualitative tests which are usually described as "preliminary" is eminently calculated to stimulate and develop, from the outset, the powers of observation of the student by directing attention to the importance of noting the less conspicuous changes occurring during the course of these tests, as well as those which obtrude themselves more manifestly.

Physiologische Pflanzenchemie. By Professor Dr. G. Haberlandt. 10 in. by 7 in. Pp. 690. Marks 19.— Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann.

It is impossible to do justice within the compass of a necessarily brief review to Professor Haberlandt's classical handbook on the chemistry of physiological processes in plants, now in its sixth edition. The author stresses the interdependence between anatomical structure and physiological function, and is at pains to describe with meticulous care the correlation between the specific arrangement of the various elements which constitute the plant organism and the functions they are called upon to perform in each given species. There is a wonderful fascination in drawing aside the veil which covers the vital processes in plants, and the author has succeeded in presenting the cumulative results of an army of investigators, in which he takes a foremost place, in such a way that he compels our admiration of the immense work done in gaining this insight into the life and work of the plant. At the same time this knowledge forcibly brings home the realisation of the delicate and complex mechanism which actuates the life of every plant, however humble. In this connection the chapters on the propagation of stimuli, and on the reactions to light, are particularly interesting. The work has the great advantage of clarity, facts are given in short, incisive sentences, and the sequence is well preserved. Numerous schematic illustrations facilitate the assimilation of the contents of this volume, a revelation of the basic principles of plant life, and a detailed account of the work performed in Nature's own chemical laboratories—the plant cells.

Food Values, What They Are and How to Calculate Them. By Margaret McKillop. Third edition. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 152. 3s. 6d. net. London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 68 to 74 Carter Lane, E.C.4.

The fact that this book has reached its third edition indicates that there is an increasing interest among the public in regard to dietetics. Considering the difficulties of the subject, this small work manages to steer a middle way between vague generalities and tedious technicalities, being on the whole both interesting and fairly accurate. In a way, it is Dr. Robert Hutchison's "Food and Principles of Dietetics" brought down to the level of the reading public; but it differs in including a chapter on vitamins (taken largely from the report of the British Medical Research Committee on vitamins). Naturally the book relates chiefly to the calorific value of foodstuffs, with an indication of the percentages of protein, fat, and carbohydrate. Tables of analyses are given, mainly from Dr. Plummer's war work; but some of these are out of date, and their use illustrates how limited is really useful knowledge on this subject. Lastly, the American method of Mrs. M. S. Rose is used to indicate sizes of 100-calorie portions of food, so that it is possible to work out the approximate food value of each meal. The value of the book is in

bringing together in easily digestible form knowledge which is otherwise highly technical or not readily available. An improvement would be to work out calorific value per oz. of foodstuffs for all tables, irrespective of whether these were in the original reference. Many of them have already been done, and the additions would enable a ready transition from food to meal.

On the Road. A Book of Experience and Advice. By W. H. Beable. 7½ in. by 4½ in. Pp. 115. 5s. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 17 Ave Maria Lane, E.C.4.

This little work is intended for the instruction, and incidentally for the amusement, of commercial travellers. Its intention is to impart sound advice to young men about to take up positions "on the road," as well as to those already filling such posts. The advice given is, generally, sound, but no part of it can be said to be striking or original. The cardinal virtues of industry, sobriety, self-respect, cheerfulness and so forth are insisted on, as also are such particular rules as endeavouring to take up the sale of goods of special interest to the salesman himself: if you are of an artistic turn sell jewellery; if you are fascinated by engineering sell machinery; if scientific, sell drugs; and so on, as common sense would dictate. The author has a shrewd chapter on choosing an employer, and reminds the reader of the folly of travelling, even at a considerable salary, for a house of less than reasonable repute; his difficulties when he seeks a new berth are sadly increased. Hints and advice are given on such matters as the signing of contracts, helping your customers (with information and counsel), selling to wholesalers, selling advertised goods, the art and science of advertising, selling to the foreigner, and on mistakes that must inevitably occur to all finite beings and on the best remedies for escape therefrom. There is an interesting chapter on that office-holder who is still regarded as something of an innovation in England—the sales manager. The author has been one himself, and he shows where his usefulness lies, and admits the prejudices which are still arrayed against him in some quarters.

Handbuch der Salvarsantherapie. By Dr. W. Kolle and Dr. K. Zieler, assisted by numerous collaborators. Two volumes. 9½ in. by 7 in. Pp. 766 and 892. Marks 30.— and 34.40. Berlin: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 105B Friedrichstrasse.

It may be safely affirmed that no therapeutic agent has been made the subject of so many communications as Ehrlich's epoch-making discovery, and these two tomes are devoted to a comprehensive review of salvarsan in all its aspects. In the chapter on the experimental bases of salvarsan therapy the attempts made since the days of Dioscorides to find remedies which will act on the causes and not on the symptoms of infectious diseases are discussed, the search for what Paracelsus described as the specific remedial action, attempts which finally crystallised into our present-day conceptions of chemotherapy. The considerations which led to the use of organic arsenic compounds in combating trypanosomes and spirochaetes, and their results, are next exhaustively discussed, leading up to the introduction of salvarsan and its derivatives, which are then described in detail. The titles of the following chapters in the first volume will show the aspects from which the subject matter is treated: The chemistry of organic arsenic compounds; the fate of salvarsan in the organism and its elimination; method and technique of intravenous salvarsan treatment; therapeutic use and action of salvarsan preparations on man; the effect of salvarsan treatment on syphilis; early treatment of syphilis; treatment with salvarsan alone; combined salvarsan and mercury treatment; individual use of mercury and salvarsan, and of mixtures of both. The second volume deals more specifically with the medical aspects of the use of salvarsan, its sequelae, indications, doses, etc., not only in syphilis, but in other affections, and concludes with chapters on the use of salvarsan in veterinary medicine, silver-salvarsan, neosilver-salvarsan,

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and sulphoxyl-salvarsan. No less than 4,000 references to the literature are included, and the two volumes may best be described as a complete compendium on salvarsan, embracing the whole field of our knowledge of this valuable compound.

Incompatibilities in Prescriptions. For Students in Pharmacy and Medicine and Practising Pharmacists and Physicians. By Edsel A. Ruddiman, Ph.M., M.D. Fifth edition. Rewritten. Pp. vii + 330. 6 in. by 9 in. 12s. 6d. London: Chapman & Hall, 11 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

This is a work produced in the United States, and its usefulness to the British dispenser and prescriber is great, though many of the prescriptions it contains are hardly ever seen on this side of the Atlantic. The book is divided into three sections. The first takes the drugs usually prescribed, in alphabetical order, and deals with their incompatibilities. The second part consists of 480 prescriptions in which incompatibilities occur, arranged in the same order as the drugs in Part I, together with criticisms of most of the prescriptions. Fifty prescriptions for which no criticisms are given are intended for the student to work at himself. The third part of the book consists of tables: one of these showing the effect of rubbing together equal weights of two solids is of great value. The other is a "table of solubilities." "As so many incompatibilities are due to the formation of insoluble compounds," says the preface, this table has been added. It is a very full table, but in one or two instances somewhat misleading. For instance, it gives the solubility of boric acid as 1 in 18 of water, and in 18 of alcohol. In practice we usually consider its solubility to be 1 in 25 of water and 30 of alcohol. The same applies to salicin, which is sometimes prescribed in a saturated solution as a mixture. The B.P. solubility is 1 in 28, which allows 160 gr. in 8 oz. of water. Dr. Ruddiman's table gives 1 in 23.5, which allows rather more than 240 gr., which is more than can readily be kept in solution. The book is brought up to date and deals exhaustively with many of the newer drugs. Acetylsalicylic acid, for example, has nearly two pages devoted to it, and the difficulties of using it with quinine are considered. Both strong and mild silver-protein (protargol and argyrol) and the various colloidal bodies as well as arsphenaminum (salvarsan) are fully treated. The sample prescriptions are catholic in their scope, and no student or practitioner can go through them and the explanations provided without being able readily to manage the final fifty prescriptions. It is a good companion for any prescriber who values his reputation as one who never prescribes incompatibles, and a capital volume for every dispenser's desk.

Der Chemische Krieg. By Dr. R. Hanslian and Fr. Bergendorff. 9½ in. by 6½ in. Pp. 230. Marks 11. Berlin: E. S. Mittler & Sohn.

This work is a classified description of the various chemical agents employed during the war, and the methods of their employment, compiled from eighty-four publications which have appeared in the countries of the Central Powers and of the Allies, chiefly in the latter, by a German Staff pharmacist (Dr. Hanslian) and a prominent Swedish pharmacist (Herr Bergendorff). The book is avowedly written with the object of relieving Germany of the odium of having been the first to resort to chemical warfare, by placing the blame on France, which, it is asserted, used shells filled with acrolein, and also with phosgene, early in the year 1915. Of particular interest is the motivation of Germany's resort to chemical agents: In trench warfare ordinary shells proved ineffective as a means of driving the enemy out of his defensive works, or of destroying him behind this protection. Ordinary artillery munition had reached the height of its efficacy, but shell splinters do their work only in an open field, consequently an entrenched enemy possesses a technical advantage over the attacking party. The latter was compelled to seek a new weapon which would overcome the obstacles presented by earth-

works and sandbags. Chemical agents appeared to afford the best means of attack, since gas is able to penetrate into earthworks, rendering them useless as a means of protection. The various chemicals used by the Allies and the Germans are then described in detail, with references to their application in the field, and the results attending their use. The following chapters deal with: Protection against gas attacks; smoke screens; the development of chemical methods of warfare in the period following the war and their future importance. This last chapter closes with the significant sentence that "from a purely practical point of view, there is no reason for condemning chemical warfare as unchivalrous, or even as being more cruel in comparison with other modern methods of warfare; however, it places in the hands of scientifically and technically higher developed nations a better weapon, and consequently will confer world recognition, or even the mastery of the universe, only to a people which reaches the highest plane of development in these spheres." Included in the work are fifty-six illustrations, mostly of gas masks, three sketches of portions of the front where German gas attacks took place in 1918, from "The History of the Great War," a table of the chemical agents employed in the world war, and a bibliography.

A Brief Outline of the History of Science. By J. G. F. Druce, M.Sc., R. Nat. Dr. (Prague), A.I.C. 7½ in. by 4½ in. Pp. 151 + iv. 5s. London: The Chemical News, Ltd.

This volume, we are told, has been written for the benefit of students who may wish "to gain an outline of science," although they may not wish to prosecute a serious study of science. There must be, we should imagine, a not inconsiderable number of people who are in this class, and for them such a book as the one before us should be decidedly useful. The author has divided his little treatise into eighteen chapters (arranged in chronological order), of which the first seven deal with the origin of scientific inquiry, early Greek science, the Alexandrian School, Roman science, Hindu and Arabian science, science during the Middle Ages and science during the Renaissance. In subsequent chapters he treats of astronomy, mathematics and mechanics, natural and physical science and geology; and in the later chapters of the history of modern mathematical, chemical, physical and biological discoveries and theories as well as applied science and present-day developments. From the *format* of the book and from the general treatment of the "outline" we are inclined to think that it was perhaps originally written in instalments for a periodical. If this were so, it will account for the want of cohesion and continuity of presentation of some of the branches of science. After the references to Huygens and his undulatory theory of light, on page 72, there appears no further allusion to the subject beyond notes on spectrum analysis and photography; Young and Fresnel are entirely overlooked. There is, however, a sufficiently clear sketch provided for those who desire guidance as to the outstanding figures in the history of science. Dr. Gerald Druce has covered a large field and has for the most part correctly assigned to his characters the work for which they are now famous. We could wish that he had had more opportunity of time or space to set forth some of his facts with greater precision, especially as his book is not intended for science students: for instance, in one place we are told that Van Helmont discovered carbon dioxide, and in another place that Black discovered it. Of course, they both discovered it; but Van Helmont did much more than make it in the manner described, for he associated it with the natural noxious vapours which were so terrifying in their effects. On the other hand, Black's discovery involved the recognition of his fixed air as a definite chemical entity. We do not find a good reason for the overlooking of the work of Jeremiah Horrocks in connection with the transit of Venus: and we are of opinion that Schleiden's foundation for the science of cytology is worthy of finding a place in any sketch of biology. The references to bacteriology are unduly meagre, and we miss any allusion to the important

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work done in the isolation of alkaloids and their great value in the treatment of disease. On the whole, we think Dr. Gerald Druce should make a few additions; make a new arrangement of the sections; elucidate more clearly the qualifications attending certain discoveries; remove some irritating misprints such as the three (should be four) moons of Jupiter; and provide the book with an adequate index.

Joyfull Newes out of the Newe Founde Worlde. Written in Spanish by Nicholas Monardes, physician, of Seville, and Englished by John Frampton, Merchant, Anno 1577. With an Introduction by Stephen Gaselee. 2 vols. 8½ in. by 6 in. Pp. xxvii + 177 and 187. 36s. London: Constable & Co., Ltd.

This is the most recently published work in the second series of Tudor Translations, of which the first series was edited by W. E. Henley, and of which the last volume of the thirty-seven appeared in 1904. This new series is appearing under the supervision of Mr. Charles Whibley, and the contents of some of the volumes cannot fail to quicken the interest of pharmacists in the history of medicine and the materia medica. Already there has appeared "the Famous Hystory of Herodotus," printed by Thomas Marshe in 1584, and now we have these two volumes of Nicholas Monardes translated by John Frampton, a work which instantly attracts the attention of everyone who has the *flair* for the romance of discovery, because of its arresting title, which was either a brilliant piece of advertising or an expression of enthusiasm in his undertaking on the part of the translator. It has been said, we believe, that the designation "Joyfull Newes" had a special reference to "Tabaco," upon which he makes an addition of his own to the translated account given by Monardes. This suggestion probably has some little truth in it, for he writes in words which betray considerable pride in his being the medium to bring the virtues of tobacco before his readers. He says:—

"Nicotiane, although it bee not long since it hath beene knownen in Fraunce, notwithstanding it deserveth Palme and Price among all other Medicinable herbes, it deserveth to stande in the first rancke, be reason of his singuler vertues, and as it were almost to be had in admiration, as hereafter you shall understande."

In the introduction, Mr. Gaselee says that his edition has been put together from the three several editions of Frampton's work, which appeared in 1577, 1580 and 1596. The Spanish edition of 1574 is regarded as the standard, and this is the one that Frampton made use of. There were two previous translations: A Latin one in 1574, which Mr. Gaselee does not mention, and an Italian one in 1576.

Nicolas Monardes was a successful physician of Seville. He had a taste for medical investigations, and was the author of a few treatises. The one book which is under consideration is the one whereby his name will be preserved in the annals of medicine. For the most part it "treateth of the thynges that are brought from the Occidental Indias, whiche serveth for the use of medicine." At the beginning of the seventeenth century the wealth of the new golden world was poured into Spain; and this enthusiastic physician was not slow to seize the opportunity of listening to the tales of the almost magical potency of the remedies which the Spanish voyagers had met with, and of which they brought specimens with which he says, "I have made experience thereof, with many and divers persones, with all diligence and foresight possible, and with much happie successe."

The issue of the new edition of these volumes is primarily a literary venture whereby this generation should possess in an easily accessible form John Frampton's translation of Monardes' work, which has been of sufficient rarity to be considered worth hunting for by bibliophiles. Frampton's work displays all the enthusiasm of his original, and is suffused with the warmth found in the best prose work of that period. We are grateful for the book in this form because we are able to come into the closest contact with the first account of several drugs which are of prime importance. The amount of space given to the several drugs by Monardes

is not, of course, in proportion to the value we attach to them to-day. We have had a further three hundred years' experience of them, during which time some have become altogether obsolete, but some have maintained a hold on the estimation of practitioners to-day. The most remarkable article by Monardes is undoubtedly that on tobacco, which was already known in Spain, where he says it had been brought

"more to adorne Gardeines with the fairenes thereof, and to geve a pleasaunt sight, rather than that it was thought it had the marvelous Medicinable vertues, whiche it hath, now we doe use of it more for his vertues than for his fairenes. For surely they are suche which do put admiration."

This monograph is illustrated with a woodcut of the tobacco plant in flower. Monardes has much to say about its medical properties, and much about its uses among the Indians as a stimulant for provoking inspiration in their "priestes," and of its virtues for inciting to the "dreamyng of thinges," and of the taking away of "werines." Frampton's addition to Monardes' monograph gives an account of Jean Nicot's introduction to tobacco and of the report which he sent to France concerning it.

There are several other drugs, the introduction of which into Europe is associated with Monardes, among which are sarsaparilla, balsam of Peru, tolu balsam, cevadilla and sassafras; these still retain a place in the materia medica. Copal and anime may still be found in the shops, and the former is still in considerable demand for varnish making; but tacamahaca and caranna have quite disappeared. We are inclined to think that these volumes would have had an extended appeal if the editor had seen his way to add a few notes indicating the present-day knowledge of the several articles dealt with by our author, although the information might be more curious than useful. For instance, "the woodde for the evilles of the Raines, and of the Urine" is the *lignum nephriticum* of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of which accounts will be found in most of the dispensaries of that period; it was used by Robert Boyle for testing the acidity of fluids. Several attempts have been made to determine its botanical source, but it is only within the present century that it has been definitely traced to a species of *Pterocarpus*. The associations of names with those of to-day, if pointed out, would have increased the interest of even the non-medical reader. To know that Chatapucia and Cherva refer to the castor oil plant leads to a better understanding of the method of using the "Oyle of the Figge tree of Hell" for young children by "anoynting the lower parte of the Navill with this Oyle" when "it doeth provoke them to the stoole."

In addition to the books treating of the drugs from the Occident, we now have at hand his book "which treateth of Two Medicines"—"The Bezoar stone and the Herbe Escuerconera"—in which Monardes has compiled from his predecessors much mediæval lore concerning that famous "antidote the Bezoar stone, as well as much curious information on poisons and antidotes. The two concluding sections deal with the medicinal virtue of iron—"the most excellent metall of all others," and with the properties and virtues of snow, in which he mentions the then known methods of refrigeration and their applications. The book is issued in a limited edition. It is printed on thick-laid paper and in good type; the volumes are pleasant to handle and to read. We have noticed only two or three misprints in the editor's introduction, of which only one needs to be pointed out—*quassia fistula* should be *Cassia fistula*.

NUTMEGS continue to be planted in Grenada wherever practicable. Prices of nutmegs and mace have been very good since the opening of the year 1924; in fact, prices for nutmegs soared to a higher level than during the period of the war. They have declined recently but they are still on a highly remunerative basis.—Report on the "Economic and financial conditions of the British West Indies."

Personalities

MR. WILLIAM POTTER, the newly elected chairman of the West Ham Insurance Committee, was born in Plaistow in 1866, and passed the Qualifying examination in 1898. He succeeded his late father in business in the borough, and has been President of the West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists on two occasions. Mr. Potter has served continuously on the local Insurance Committee since its formation in 1912.

WRITING to "The Grantham Journal" of November 14, Mr. Cornelius Bayley, chemist and druggist, Uppingham, suggests that a solution of chlorine, made extemporaneously by stirring chlorinated lime in water, might be used with the object of helping to stamp out foot-and-mouth disease. In a few days, Mr. Bayley adds, it would be possible to disinfect a whole parish, and "the advantages are that not only would the germs of the disease be destroyed, but as the solution of chlorine is very repulsive to foxes, rats, and birds, these creatures would be deterred from settling and straying on the infected fields, and thus the risk of their carrying the infection would be reduced to a minimum."

DR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, M.A., Oxford, lectured to a large and enthusiastic audience of members of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society, on November 3, on "The Rare Plants of Scotland," illustrated by a large number of photographs which included some of the new species he has found there. The vote of thanks was moved by Sir Daniel Morris, who alluded to his journey to the West Indies with the lecturer. Dr. Druce was recently present at the installation of the W.M. of the Watling Street Lodge, Stony Stratford, and responded to the toast of "Grand Lodge." Rear-Admiral Sir E. F. Inglefield, the Prov. Grand Master of Bucks, took part in the ceremony. Dr. Druce also attended the installation at the Apollo University Lodge and the Isis Lodge in Oxford. On November 12 he was present at the consecration of a portion of the land which he recently presented to Yardley Gobion, Northamptonshire. The ceremony, which was largely attended, was conducted by Dr. Lang, Bishop of Leicester and brother of the Archbishop of York, who thanked the donor for his opportune and generous gift.

IN addition to those previously mentioned, the following chemists have been successful at the recent municipal elections: Messrs. A. E. Coverdale, Ph.C., Worcester; C. Davis, Leamington; W. Shadforth, Ph.C., Bethnal Green, London; W. G. Wells, Maidstone.—The following appointments to committees have been made by Blackburn Town Council: Councillor C. A. Critchley, Ph.C., vice-chairman of the markets committee and member of the higher education and gymnasium sub-committees; Councillor W. H. Grimshaw, chemist and druggist, chairman of the sewage committee, vice-chairman (re-elected) of the general education committee, and a member of the general purposes committee; Councillor B. Holden, chemist and druggist, vice-chairman of the sewage committee and member of the elementary education committee; Councillor R. L. Gifford, J.P., Ph.C., member of the higher education committee.—Councillor J. S. Snell has been appointed chairman of the baths and library committee and a member of the health, finance, education and child welfare committees of Accrington Corporation.—Councillor E. A. Onyon, J.P., has been appointed deputy-Mayor of Eye, Suffolk, and chairman of the gas and lighting committee.

Wills

MR. JOHN BIRD BATEMAN, 41 Derby Road, Southport, retired druggist and surgical appliance manufacturer, who died on October 17, aged ninety-eight years, left estate of the gross value of £2,471 14s., with net personalty £2,411 2s. 1d.

THE Trade Boards (Paper Box) Order, 1925, which appears in "The London Gazette" of November 10, alters the description of the paper-box trade in paragraph 2 of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909.

Marriages

HEASMAN—HEAD.—At St. James's Church, Southsea, on November 7, Archibald Cyril Heasman, M.P.S., eldest son of Mr. Heasman, Shoreham-by-Sea, to Doris Lucy, youngest daughter of Mr. W. G. Head, Southsea.

Deaths

ELLIS.—At Aberystwyth, on November 10, Mr. Howard Cooke Ellis, chemist and druggist, 53 Terrace Road, aged thirty-nine. Mr. Ellis was the elder son of the late Mr. Robert Ellis, J.P., Ph.C., to whose business he succeeded. During the European war he held a commission in Gallipoli, where he contracted dysentery, and he was afterwards on active service in Egypt and Palestine.

FRASER.—At Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on October 24, 1925, suddenly, Mr. Robert Sheret Fraser, chemist and druggist, of Earn Bank, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, aged twenty-nine. Mr. Fraser was apprenticed to Mr. Cruikshanks, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, and subsequently saw service during the Great War in Salonica and in France. After qualifying in April 1920, he went out to Strachan & Co., Salisbury, South Rhodesia, and was in the act of serving a customer when he collapsed and died of heart failure.

ROUND.—At his residence, "Normoor," Halsall, on November 13, Mr. Frederick Round, retired chemist and druggist, aged eighty. Mr. Round, who had been in failing health for some time, carried on two pharmacies in Southport for more than forty years. His London Street business he gave up twenty years ago, but retained the one in York Road until 1913, when he retired and went to live at Halsall. Mr. Round owned proprietaries which made his name familiar in a wider area than Southport. He was a member of Unity Lodge, Southport, and among his hobbies was bee-keeping, while as a painter he had talent above the ordinary, and his pictures have appeared at local exhibitions. In his younger days he did a great deal of reciting in public. Miss Ruby Round (Mrs. Tinkler), well known as a violinist, is his daughter.

WEDDELL.—At Colchester, on November 16, suddenly, Mr. Arthur Weddell, Ph.C. Mr. Weddell, who was a Lincolnshire man, passed the Major examination in 1876. A few years later he took over the pharmacy of the late Mr. Manthorpe in High Street, Colchester; his first apprentice was Mr. A. W. Nunn, Ph.C., who afterwards went into business in the town. Mr. Weddell's personal gifts enabled him to build up a successful connection in the district; he was also popular among his fellow-pharmacists, and was recently re-elected President of the Colchester and District Association of Pharmacists, with one exception the oldest association of its kind in Great Britain. Outside pharmacy Mr. Weddell did valuable work on the library committee of the borough, as a churchwarden, and as an active member of the Colchester Arts Club. He is survived by a widow.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Acetic Anhydride.—A method of manufacturing acetic anhydride, consisting in passing keten through glacial acetic acid. (The Ketoid Company, and D. A. Nightingale. 237,575.)

Arsenic Compounds.—4-amino-3-oxybenzene-1-arsinic acids are obtained by heating 2:1-benzoxazolone-4-arsinic acid, or a substitution product, with an alkali. (Leopold Cassella & Co., G.m.b.H. 240,963.)

Arsinic Acids.—N-mono-benzoyl derivatives of amino-oxybenzene arsinic acids are produced by treating an o-aminophenol arsinic acid with benzoyl chloride. (Leopold Cassella & Co., G.m.b.H. 240,223.)

Trade Notes

"NAPOLEON" SYNTHETIC MENTHOL.—The melting point of this synthetic menthol should have been given as 28°-30° C., not as printed last week (p. 692).

EUPHINE VERNADÉ.—We were in error last week in referring to the issue of Euphine Vernadé at a reduced price; it is a smaller size retailing at 3s. which has been placed on the market.

VENUS BRUSHES.—Thos. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4, give particulars of the Venus hair-brushes, the novelty of which it is suggested makes them sure of a good sale as Christmas presents. The display boxes help the sales of this line.

SUPASTONE is a special glass for lighting purposes which transmits a glare-free light and hence is particularly useful for use in shops and shop windows. It is supplied to wholesalers by Wholesale Fittings Co., Ltd., 23-27 Commercial Street, London, E.1.

ALMANACKS FOR CHEMISTS.—The General Press, Ltd., 32 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, send us specimens of the almanacks they print which are suitable for distribution by chemists to customers. The almanacks are supplied with a space for the chemist's own announcements. Specimens are sent on application.

GIFT PERFUMERY.—Philli-Mirano, Ltd., manufacturing perfumers, Grotton Road, Earlsfield, London, S.W.20, advertise in this issue fancy perfumery. There are three novelties, in which the bottles are shaped to represent doll mascots, "Felix the cat" and "Tarzan the ape." The perfumes with which these are filled are made with spirit and are consequently stronger in essential oils than aqueous perfumes. The advertisement contains an offer of a sample six dozen on approval.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7-15 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, have issued a special list of articles for chemists' sale suitable for Christmas presents. An illustrated list is supplied without wholesale prices and a corresponding list for the chemist's use, showing the cost of the different articles. The advantage is that the first list can be shown to customers to assist them in their choice of presents. The selection of presents ranges from brushes to sprays, cameras and cigarettes.

W. EDWARDS & SONS, 14-18 Nile Street, City Road, London, N.1, have issued a new edition of their catalogue of druggists' sundries and proprietary medicines. The list is arranged in two main sections, that dealing with druggists' sundries being on coloured paper. The list of proprietary medicines is one of the most compact that is issued, and it is arranged so that the retailer can refer to it for the retail prices, those articles with protected prices being printed in bolder type. We find also that the list is much used by chemists for stock-taking purposes in conjunction with the *C. & D.* Stock-taking Pads.

SHOWCARD MAKING.—We have had a demonstration this week of the working of the "Econasign," an apparatus for producing showcards, price tickets, etc., for chemists. The inventor, a chemist, trading as The Econasign Co., 94 Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1, produced for us a showcard which it would be difficult to distinguish from one written by a showcard artist. This is managed by a series of celluloid stencils, with the great difference that these do not leave the unsightly gaps usually seen where stencils are employed. The sets sell at 60s., 32s. 6d., and 25s., the difference being accounted for by the number of alphabets, etc., included. The company offer to send specimens of the cards that can be produced. The method offers a ready means of producing special showcards by chemists who have not the ability or time to make them by hand.

TURKEY'S FOREIGN TRADE.—During the month of October 1924 imports of colours, dyes, chemicals, drugs, etc., into Turkey amounted to 977,981 kilos, valued at £T.326,786, while exports aggregated 2,503,921 kilos, valued at £T.531,014. These are the latest available official statistics.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Blackpool.—During 1924 Blackpool Panel doctors issued 66,010 prescriptions; average cost was 8.2d. each, against 8.06d. for 1923, which was about 0.6d. below the average for the country. Councillor D. J. Bailey (pharmacist) was re-elected vice-chairman of the Committee.

Croydon.—At the annual meeting, held on November 13, the chairman (Alderman H. K. Moore) said since November 1924 there had been an increase in the index register of 1,795, which brought the total number of insured persons up to 69,245, the largest they had ever had. At the inception of the committee in 1921 the number was 45,387. Disbursements from the various funds in 1924 amounted to approximately £40,000. Of this £29,000 had been paid to doctors, £8,000 to chemists, and £2,550 for administrative purposes, which included medical benefit and the cost of pricing prescriptions. There were 112 Insurance practitioners and 52 chemists on the Committee's list. The Pharmaceutical Committee, who recently investigated two cases of unsatisfactory dispensing, recommended in the one case that all prescriptions for this particular mixture which had been dispensed by the chemist from the date it was first made (the beginning of August) to the date he ceased to use it be rejected and no payment be made to him for such prescriptions. It was further recommended that the chemist be censured, warned against a repetition of a similar irregularity and the case be reported to the Minister of Health. The prescription presented was for an 8-oz. mixture ordered under the title of "Mist. Sod. Sal., which should have contained sodii salicyl., 160 gr.; sodii bicarb., 240 gr.; sacchar. ust., 8 min.; and aq. fortis to 8 oz. It was found that, whereas the total quantity of sod. salicyl. supplied was 74.8 gr., or a percentage deficit on the sample tested of 52.9. In the other case there was an excess of 19.2 per cent. in the salicylate of soda. Whereas 6 oz. of the mixture was ordered, the bottle held only five and a-half ounces. It was recommended that the chemist be cautioned. The report was adopted.

Devon.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Exeter on October 28, Mr. S. S. Brown in the chair. Mr. W. Chaplin Bennett (Totnes) and Mr. Ivor R. Phillips (Axminster) were co-opted to fill vacancies on the committee. Reports of the Central Checking Bureau for March and April were approved. The question of dispensing Fehling's solution was discussed, and it was agreed that, in absence of a ruling, this preparation was to be regarded as a drug and should therefore be dispensed when prescribed.

Shropshire.—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee, held recently, the clerk reported that an investigation into the alleged excessive prescribing by two doctors cost between £15 and £20 to investigate, although the amount involved was less than £4.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

A/1411. Am-Bar Essence (conc. perfume)	E/1611. Iodine Cream
D/1811. Anticlorin	H/1611. Kali Mur Colloids (Luyties Pharm. Baccal Co., New York), agents here
B/1811. Baker's Backache Pellets	P/1711. Machinery for making chip wood boxes
B/1111. Beta vaporising lamp	A/1011. Manx Shrub
H/1811. "Gloramin"	D/1111. Moonseed Bitters (present supply)
H/1611. Ely's Cream for catarrh (London agents)	M/1011. New Century teats
S/911. Eureka prophylactic tooth-brushes	H/1711. Zip depilatory

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III.

Your Advice is Good

when you recommend that the actual name of a poison be disclosed upon labels, even in the case of an article known generally by a trade-mark name. Trade-mark names are not always constant, as you are careful to point out. Moreover, there are instances of one and the same chemical compound being known under more than one trade-mark name, while trivial names which have not been registered as trade-marks also abound. Obviously, the only really satisfactory course in such instances is to state on labels the chemical name which is invariable. There is nothing to prevent the use of a more familiar trade-mark name in addition to the chemical name; but general use of the latter will best ensure compliance with the intention of the Labelling of Poisons Order, and convey necessary information to medical men and others to whom it may be a matter of concern to know exactly what poison is present in any given preparation.

Protests Against Adoption

of the plan you suggest may be expected, but pharmacists will be well-advised to lend no support to any movement for encouraging secrecy in a matter of this kind. If it is desirable or legally necessary that the name of any poison contained in a medicinal preparation should be stated upon the label, we ought to go straight to the point and not attempt to mask the truth by specifying a fancy name which is not universally applied to the article. Apart from the legal aspect, it is particularly in the pharmacist's interest that neither poisons nor other articles used as medicine should be known and ordered under a multiplicity of names. We ought to think of the trouble caused by having to keep on our shelves supplies of one and the same article under different special names, and then decide to do all in our power to encourage the use of only one name for each article. When one particular brand of an article which anyone may make is claimed to be superior to others, the makers might well be expected to depend upon the special merits of their product instead of trying to force us to keep it in stock under a particular fancy name.

Are We Quite Fair

to our chosen representatives? After reading the letters of your correspondents, I sometimes wonder whether some of their criticisms are not likely to miss the mark by being too general. Criticism is certainly not helpful when it partakes of the nature of general condemnation of the action or alleged inaction of those who represent us on important bodies. I am loth to think that all our representatives on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, or the Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, are equally stupid and out of date, as might be imagined from the tone of one of your correspondents (*C. & D.*, November 14, p. 704). While not entirely unsympathetic with the views of "Juryman," I feel that he was unduly lavish in his bespattering of those who, after all, owe their representative position to the suffrages of a majority of the voters who elected them. Remembering that others among your recent correspondents have shared his causticity of comment and generality of condemnation, I have been led to reflect upon the unfairness of this to minorities whose views upon important matters may not be out of accord with those of the critics. Perhaps we do not read or hear enough about the views and actions of those who constitute minorities. Unless they support majority views they are hardly likely to be encouraged to attend distant meetings and have their expenses paid, as is, I believe, done in the case of those who are more amenable.

Another Point

worthly of consideration in this connection is the tendency to withhold support at election times from tried representatives who have proved their ability to make sensible views prevail, but whose record of good work has been smirched by the raising of some not altogether relevant side-issue. During quite recent years there have been illustrations of this tendency to allow

a red herring to be drawn across the trail at election time, with the result that there has been a change for the worse in our representation. Temporary pique has been allowed to triumph over common sense, and votes have been withheld from the best men. Though the methods adopted by a particular representative (who has enjoyed our confidence) to secure useful results may at times seem obscure, it is unfair to condemn him because he is not always ready to explain why he has followed a certain course. To be quite candid, it is unreasonable to expect an elected representative to act as a simple delegate, and it is particularly unreasonable to condemn him because he does not on every possible occasion advocate our special views. Though I am now expressing myself in generalities, I have particular instances in mind in which changes in our representation have not been for the good of pharmacy as a business.

The History of Science

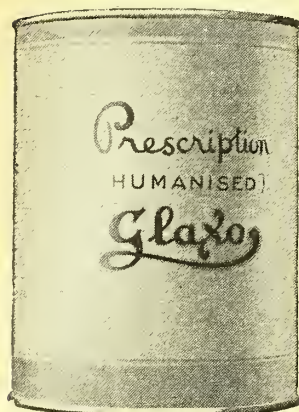
is attracting an increasing amount of attention; and the history of chemistry occupies an important place in this field of study, as may be seen from the many books on the subject which have appeared in recent years. There are two aspects of it which appear to cover the consideration of it fairly completely: (a) The progress of the science as revealed in the increase of ascertained facts and the growth of theoretical speculations, and (b) the biographical presentation of discoverers of new knowledge and the inventors of new theories. There is, however, another aspect which, I think, has not received the attention it deserves: the due appreciation of the work of many men who have practised the science and have been most influential exponents of it to their students and to mankind in general. As an illustration one cannot do better than point to a man referred to by me a fortnight ago—Hermann Boerhaave. When taken in the aggregate he is duly recognised as a famous man, but his influence upon the growth of the theory of chemistry, his contributions to the knowledge of chemistry and botany, or to the practice of medicine, are not of outstanding importance. What, then, is the ground upon which his fame rests? He was profoundly enthusiastic in the study of these branches of science, he was a great teacher, he was a man of great talents used most disinterestedly on behalf of his fellow-men, he possessed a wide knowledge of chemistry and medicine, which he applied with extraordinary skill and patience. It is such men as he who only occasionally find niches in the history of science, but who are not less than the greatest in the march of progress. Thomas Thomson said of Boerhaave that he was "perhaps the most celebrated physician that ever existed, if we except Hippocrates."

Boerhaave's Devotion

to experimental chemistry as well as to the inquiry into the truth or otherwise of the teachings of the alchemists cannot be better shown than by his pamphlet on "Some Experiments Concerning Mercury," which has recently fallen into my hands. In the introduction to this little work he sets forth what he apprehends to be the teaching of the alchemists in respect of mercury and the part it plays in the genesis of other metals; he then relates "some laborious experiments which are so very certain that they may justly pass for true." To compare the laboratory methods of to-day with those of two hundred years ago is impossible, because of the exceedingly exact appliances which are now available and were then not even dreamt of. But the intense and continuous application of the chemists of that time can only be appreciated by reading such a series of experimental records as are contained in Boerhaave's few pages. In order to ascertain the effect of shaking pure mercury he had it shaken night and day, in a sealed bottle, attached to a windmill, from March 1, 1732, to November 13 of the same year—a period of 259 days. To purify the mercury still further he distilled it 61 times. To ascertain what the effect would be he heated mercury to 180 degrees for several months. In two other experiments he carried out the distillation 52 times and 448 "distinct times." These experiments were all undertaken to disprove the assertions of adepts in alchemy.

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Editorial Articles

Customs and Excise Report

THE sixteenth report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for the year ended March 31, 1925, contains some items of particular interest, although some of the information has already been given in the House of Commons, during the discussions on the Finance Act, 1925. The net receipts from medicine-stamp duty since the duty was doubled as a war tax are shown as follows:

—	England	Scotland	Total
	£	£	£
1921-2 ..	1,319,364	9,084	1,328,448
1922-3 ..	1,211,375	8,328	1,219,703
1923-4 ..	1,297,796	8,980	1,306,776
1924-5 ..	1,314,064	9,253	1,323,317

The number of patent-medicine makers or vendors shows similarly only slight variations:—

—	England		Scotland		Total	
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1921-2	42,212	10,555	3,592	898	45,804	11,453
1922-3	44,557	11,144	3,766	941	48,323	12,085
1923-4	47,108	11,774	3,976	994	51,084	12,768
1925-6	49,047	12,263	4,234	1,058	53,281	13,321

The patent-medicine duty is strictly comparable with previous years, which is not the case with many other duties, the yield of which is given in the report, owing to the financial separation of the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. The patent-medicine licence has never applied to Ireland. The yield of the spirit duties forms an interesting table, but here the results are vitiated by the changes in territory covered. The duty on spirits in 1914 was 14s. 9d. per proof gallon, increased to 30s. on April 23, 1918, 50s. on May 1, 1919, and 72s. 6d. on April 20, 1920, at which enormous figure it remains. The decline in the revenue has been progressive, the high duty making the prices of spirituous beverages and perfumes to the public prohibitive. The liquid perfume industry, in which the purest alcohol was formerly employed, has been practically destroyed, and the poorer classes of the population have been driven to drinking the very nauseous and poisonous methylated spirit. The number of retailers of methylated spirit was 19,691 in 1924-25, the yield from the licences being £9,682. In 1913-14 the number was 19,249 and the yield £9,525, which probably means a decline when the increase of population is taken into account. Table-water duties, originally imposed in 1916 as a war tax,

and as a countervailing duty to those imposed on alcoholic beverages, has probably never paid for the cost of collection, but, combined with several cold summers, has reduced the consumption to small dimensions. The highest yield of the duty in 1918-19 was £1,447,801, and the lowest in 1924-25, when it was £518,104, but, the reduction in the excise duty from May 1, 1923, the abolition of the duty on herb beer and sweetened table waters from August 1, 1924, and the omission of the yield from Ireland account for part of the reduction. We think the abolition of the whole tax is overdue. There are 6,342 manufacturers of dutiable table waters (5,717 in England and 625 in Scotland), and the yield for licences £1,727, this being the reduced figure after repayments to persons who only manufacture sweetened table waters and herb beer, as provided for by Section 10 of the Finance Act, 1924. There are twenty-two makers of methylated spirits (sixteen in England and six in Scotland), and the report records that in 1924 there were four makers of saccharin, the yield of licence duty being £4. These manufacturers produced 594,022 oz., and paid an excise duty of £91,223. Imported saccharin in the same period was 3,088 oz., and the customs duty £611. In these cases also the figures are affected by the separation of the accounts for Ireland from those of the British customs and excise.

Stronger Shellac Position

MARKET conditions in shellac, which had been devoid of any special interest for several months past with a generally drooping tendency, largely on account of the more or less persistent weakness at Calcutta, have since the beginning of November shown a fair degree of liveliness, and the price advanced to 250s. per cwt. for standard T.N. in cases on the spot. From the lowest point recorded last month there has been an appreciation of about 35s. per cwt., which is largely due to the further rapid depletion of London stocks during October to the extent of 2,780 cases. The stock now stands at 8,167 cases, which compares with 6,353 cases at the end of October last year. Another factor has been the reduced proportion of the supplies coming to this market from Calcutta, while the American takings have shown a tendency to increase, probably in order to cope with the decidedly more active state of the domestic paint and varnish trades. Commenting on market prospects in our issue of June 6 last, we stated that until market conditions at Calcutta inspire more confidence dealers are not inclined to take new risks on the "bull" side. Prices at that centre were then in the neighbourhood of 100 rupees, and were further considerably depressed in the last few months, thus precipitating another fall in this market. While no great reliance can as yet perhaps be placed on recuperative power at the primary source of supply, there is little doubt that bullish sentiment at this end has been influenced by the much stronger statistical position, and possibly the assumption that a period of rather acute scarcity will become inevitable over the balance of the year. Dealings in the delivery market broadened out considerably lately with contracts entered into for March up to about 225s. It is obvious that holders of spot parcels became more cautious sellers under the revival of interest and the continuation of a good consumptive demand as experienced for some few weeks past. The deliveries for last month were particularly good, amounting to 5,526 cases, although the monthly average for the ten months at 4,739 cases was not quite so large as for the whole of last year, as shown later. Below we give particulars for a number of years of annual landings and deliveries, together with the highest and lowest figures touched for T.N. orange on the spot:—

Years	Landings, cases	Deliveries, cases	Spot value of T.N.	
			Highest	Lowest
			s. d.	s. d.
1921	52,463	53,409	410 0	272 6
1922	50,452	57,225	395 0	285 0
1923	67,474	56,404	375 0	255 0
1924	53,059	58,593	335 0	255 0
1925 (Jan.-Oct.)	45,754	47,389	320 0	215 0

The fact deserves notice that in order to trace a lower price than that touched this year of 215s. one has to go back to the year 1919, when spot delivery was selling down to about 190s. In that year most sensational fluctuations took place, up to as high as 820s. being paid. This was followed by another rise in 1920 to the highest figure ever recorded of 900s. in a free open market as a result of continuous heavy reductions in the London stocks. A comparison of this year's monthly average of deliveries with the previous year is made below, the spot quotation, together with the London stocks, being given at the end of each period:—

—	Monthly average of deliveries	Spot value	London stocks
1924	4,883 cases	Dec. 31. 320s.	9,802 cases
1925	4,739 "	Oct. 31. 242s. 6d.	8,167 "
(Jan.-Oct.)			

In spite of the stocks being now a good deal lower than at the end of last year it will be seen that the price is much under what it was at that time. At the end of January last year the stocks here were comparatively high at 15,057 cases, due to a sudden big increase in that month. The following figures indicate the London stocks at the end of each year for the last ten years for comparison purposes:—

1915	93,709 cases	1920	12,223 cases
1916	54,112 "	1921	11,049 "
1917	26,052 "	1922	4,276 "
1918	26,858 "	1923	15,336 "
1919	14,641 "	1924	9,802 "

Calcutta cable advices in the latter part of last week were much firmer, indicating 99 rupees bid for spot and forward positions, and c.i.f. terms for future arrivals were more firmly held here at about 210s., although the total shipments advised for October were very liberal at close on 39,000 cwt., or nearly as much as for the same month last year. Approximately one-half of the total is on the way to the United States, and the fact has to be noted, that whereas the proportion of the takings for this country tends to shrink, that absorbed by the Continent and other countries outside of America has been maintained at a progressive rate. This, therefore, indicates a more widely distributed consumption, a point which has to be kept in view as to the future of the shellac industry.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES IN BRITISH HONDURAS.—Over \$50,000 worth of drugs and medicines was imported into British Honduras last year. The United States is the big supplier of patent medicines, followed by the United Kingdom, and Canada (\$5,000). Cod-liver oil in 2-ounce, 4-ounce, and 8-ounce bottles (9, 12, and 20 cents respectively landed and duty paid) is in constant demand. Any novelty with any pretensions to merit should, if advertised, find a ready sale.—Canadian "Commercial Intelligence Journal."

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—By arrangement between the railways and the Department of Overseas Trade, holders of the official invitation card to the British Industries Fair, 1926, will be entitled to their return fare from any part of the United Kingdom at the cost of a single fare and one-third. There are none of the usual limitations as to trains or times. Attached to each of the official invitation cards to home buyers is a special coupon entitling the holder to reduced rates from the day prior to the opening of the Fair to the day after its close.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on November 10, Mr. Richard Blair (President) in the chair. The following were also present:—Mr. G. A. McLean Lee (Vice-President), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. Michael Ryan, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Messrs. W. F. Kirby, Joseph Gorry, John Adams, W. Gannon, George Brown, R. E. Campbell, F. J. Fitzpatrick, Fred Storey, Patrick Brooke Kelly, James McCormack, Wm. J. Hardy, Victor E. Hanna, John Smith, and D. M. Watson (hon. treasurer). Before commencing, the President welcomed a new member, Mr. Gannon, Maryborough, who took his seat on the Council for the first time.

NEW EDITION OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA

MISS GRENE (subsequently appointed temporary registrar) submitted a letter from the Ministry of Local Government and Public Health calling attention to the fact that the General Medical Council has invited suggestions regarding local requirements for the next edition of the British Pharmacopoeia, and stating that the Minister would be glad to have recommendations from the Pharmaceutical Society as to omissions from, additions to, or alterations in the official Pharmacopoeia. The President, Mr. Brooke Kelly, Mr. Smith, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Walsh, and Mr. Brown were appointed a Pharmacopoeia Committee in connection with the proposed new edition of the British Pharmacopoeia, and it was decided to reply to the communication from the Ministry stating that, if the Council had any suggestions to make, they would forward them. Miss Grene read a letter from Mr. F. H. R. Brady, Ph.C., Melbourne, Australia, dated September 27, congratulating the Society on its jubilee and expressing the hope that there may soon be reciprocity between the two countries. Miss Grene was directed to reply to the letter in suitable terms.

CHANCES OF ADDRESS

The following notified changes of address:—Mr. M. Mehony, Ph.C., to 23 High Street, Kilkenny; Mr. T. R. Bourke, Ph.C. and R.D., to 12 Lower Mount Street, Dublin; and Mr. J. A. Deakin, Ph.C., to 54 Capel Street, Dublin.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following submitted certificates from other bodies and were admitted to Preliminary registration:—Miss N. F. O'Clery; Messrs. J. Shea, Cahirciveen; Mr. Coghlan, 6 Castle Street, Tralee; D. Patterson, George Street, Ballymena; and P. J. Rosney, Cashel.

PROPOSED PHARMACY LEGISLATION

The VICE-PRESIDENT proposed:—"That Mr. D. J. Nugent be appointed to replace Dr. Barnes on the Pharmacy Legislation Subcommittee with the view that the Subcommittee continue to act in accordance with the terms of the resolution of August 11, 1925."

He said he was sorry Mr. Nugent was not present. Since the agenda went out Mr. Nugent has been away, and he (Mr. Lee) had not had an opportunity of consulting him in the matter. For the benefit of the new members he thought he had better explain why this Subcommittee had been formed. Some time ago the Government wrote to the Society requesting them to form a committee to confer with them as to the changes required in the Free State pharmacy laws, following the introduction of a Pharmacy Bill for Northern Ireland. A Subcommittee consisting of Mr. Watson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Dr. Barnes, and himself (Mr. Lee) was formed, and had had several meetings. While there had been no suggestion on the part of the Government of adopting the Northern Ireland Act, it was quite likely, in his opinion, that that Act would be at least considered and probably carefully studied. In his opinion there were some good things in the Northern Act, although he did not agree with the whole Act. Following a recent conversation with Mr. Nugent, he con-

cluded that Mr. Nugent would be a useful man to have on this Committee. He would like to see all shades of opinion represented on the Committee. He had not had an opportunity of consulting Mr. Nugent. He thought it would be in the interest of the Society to come to some agreement; and he understood that at present the Government would like, if they could, to come to some agreement with the different sections of the Society.

Mr. FITZPATRICK thought it was most essential to ask Mr. Nugent's consent as to whether he would act on the Subcommittee. It was mentioned in one of the circulars issued in connection with the recent election that he (Mr. Fitzpatrick) was one of the men who agreed with everything that took place at the Subcommittee's conferences. That was quite untrue. Mr. Meeke suggested that everything they did should be in harmony. In the circumstances he (Mr. Fitzpatrick) made his protest, but agreed to work harmoniously with his colleague. What would be the object in bringing Mr. Nugent into their conferences when he was so strenuously opposed to everything that appertained to the Registered Druggist question?

Mr. WATSON said it was rather a waste of time discussing the matter unless the motion was seconded. He (Mr. Watson) was very anxious to have it fully discussed.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: It was to prevent it being seconded that I spoke.

Mr. WATSON seconded the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I have no communication from Mr. Nugent refusing to act on this Committee.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: I was not in touch with him. He is absent in London, and his man telephoned to me to put in an apology for him to-day. I believe he will be in town to-night.

Mr. WATSON said he had crossed on the mail boat with Mr. Nugent the previous day, and he had suggested to Mr. Nugent that he should say whether he would act or not. Mr. Nugent told him he would decide that day.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he would like to have Mr. Nugent on the Subcommittee. But Mr. Nugent was the one man who opposed this resolution. In other words, they were going to have endless discussions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he was afraid Mr. Fitzpatrick had not grasped his argument. It was essential to agree among themselves before going to the Government; and he felt for that reason that Mr. Nugent would be a most useful man on the Subcommittee.

Mr. WATSON said he was satisfied that they would not get complete agreement. The Committee must be able to go to the Government whether they represented the pharmacists or the druggists, or whoever they purported to represent. If they did not come to some sort of agreement the Government would discover that they must take the matter over themselves.

The PRESIDENT said if Mr. Nugent could see his way to act it would bring all shades of opinion to the front and secure the matter being thoroughly thrashed out and discussed before anything else would be done. The great crux is the position of the registered druggists and the chemists and druggists.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that as a member of the Subcommittee he would not willingly take the responsibility upon himself of agreeing to any contentious matter without referring it to the Council.

The PRESIDENT: The Council keep the power in their own hands.

Mr. WATSON: That must be qualified.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: We have plenary powers to act if necessary.

The PRESIDENT: If you come to an agreement with Mr. Meeke and the Minister we shall likely ratify what you bring forward.

Mr. WATSON: There is more than that in it. The Committee has power to commit you to certain things in the negotiations, and I am not prepared to accept that without endorsement again to-day.

Mr. KIRBY: If this Committee is satisfied, will the proposals be laid on the Council table for full discussion?

The PRESIDENT: I cannot forecast what the negotiations will be.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: The Committee has got plenary powers. That is Mr. Meeke's opinion.

Mr. WATSON: That Committee will probably consult as

much as possible with the Council. None of us wants to take any responsibility.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: What Mr. Watson wants to convey is that this Committee, to be of any use, must be able to negotiate with the Government, and we cannot go on with our hands absolutely tied.

Mr. KIRBY: Mr. Watson expressly states that you are committing yourselves through that Committee without a resolution of the whole table. That is my humble opinion, and, as an outsider from the country, I say that is most unjust.

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Watson had put his views very plainly before them. It was for the special consideration of the new members that the matter had been brought forward.

Mr. STOREY said the Government would not negotiate with this Committee without the Committee having power.

The PRESIDENT said the Committee had power.

Mr. STOREY: To come back to the Council for every question?

Mr. GORRY: I want to see what the Committee would approve of, and I am sure that every member of the Council would approve of what the Committee would do.

Mr. WATSON: I am not so sure of that. If they expect the negotiators to get everything that the pharmacists want, let alone everything that the druggists want, you need not send me to negotiate, for I know we cannot get anything of the kind.

Dr. MITCHELL: Is it the intention of the Committee to confer with certain bodies very much interested with the registered druggists and the limited companies before they submit their ideas to the Government?

Dr. WALSH: I have reason to believe that the registered druggists have been already conferring with the Government.

The PRESIDENT: It is pretty well known that the registered druggists were in the field before the pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. McCORMACK referred to a letter which he had received from a chemist in the south suggesting that chemists throughout the country resolve themselves into areas and let their views be handed to the Government through the Council Committee dealing with the matter. Mr. McCormack added that chemists in the country are very wroth that only druggists have been consulted.

Mr. WATSON: The druggists insisted on consulting with you, but you have not asked for any consultation with the druggists. The druggists came here and asked to be received as a deputation, and also asked to confer with the Committee. Any body of pharmaceutical chemists can do the same. There has been no exclusion of pharmaceutical chemists. We were elected here as a Council for the purpose of carrying out anything relating to pharmacy. Therefore, we have a mandate to negotiate with the Government as a Council or a Committee of the Council.

Mr. KIRBY: By virtue of that mandate we, the Council, should have control here over the Registered Druggists.

The PRESIDENT: The difficulty is that these conversations with the Government have been more or less of a private and confidential nature; and my own view is that the time has not come when we can go to the country upon the question.

Mr. McCORMACK: I cannot see how the Legislation Committee can go to the Government without all the chemists knowing what they go for. Let it go from the meeting that the matter was under discussion, and that it was decided to invite the views of chemists throughout the country.

Mr. WATSON: The question was raised at the last election, and it must be remembered that those who were negotiating were returned, not at the bottom of the poll in any case. The electors were aware of those who were negotiating.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Only one-third took the trouble to vote. I think that the real tendency is that before the negotiation committee bind themselves to anything we should receive deputations of druggists and licentiates. Mr. Meeke said that he would consult certain interests.

Mr. McCORMACK: That is all we want.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: That is the idea of this notice of motion. We want to get on with the business now. The sub-committee will be anxious and willing to meet any delegates that come to us.

The PRESIDENT: We are satisfied with the discussion, and that the appointment of Mr. Nugent will strengthen the Committee and will bring in his views in connection with those of the other members of the Committee, and will make it homogeneous. The Committee as now reconstructed has your confidence.

The resolution moved by the Vice-President was passed unanimously.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

On the motion of the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Watson) the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That Mr. P. Brooke Kelly be paid the sum of £15 as travelling expenses attending the International Pharmaceutical Conference at Brussels."

APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY REGISTRAR

On the motion of the Hon. Treasurer, Miss E. C. Grene, who had been acting as Assistant Registrar, was appointed Temporary Registrar.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

Mr. Brooke Kelly had a notice of motion on the agenda with reference to (1) the biological standards in the new U.S. Pharmacopœia; (2) the raising of the standard of examinations of our neighbours; (3) the Programme des Etudes en Pharmacie of France; (4) the establishment of the new biological laboratory by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He suggested that a date be set aside to discuss, with a view to (1) establishing a laboratory for bio-pharmaceutical research, (2) adding biology, vaccine preparation, gland therapy, bacteriology, chemical assay of drugs in general, and original research to the school and examination programme. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that they in Ireland should be *au courant* with other countries in matters pharmaceutical. Those who attended the Brussels Conference were nearly all pharmacists, and they were nearly all biologists as well. The standard was so high in France that their drugs were selling all over the world. He suggested the necessity of Ireland taking her place among other peoples.

The PRESIDENT: A very admirable suggestion, but I am afraid we have not the means of carrying it out.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: If we make changes in pharmacy we might include that in our legislation.

The PRESIDENT: It would be an extra pharmaceutical degree.

Mr. KELLY said their hands were being forced by every other Government in the world. For the past fifty years they in Ireland had brought nothing new into pharmacy. They had gone on with the same examinations and the same training of students.

Mr. GORRY referred to the necessity of providing a means of living for students after qualifying.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY asked would it not be a good thing to create a wholesale trade in Ireland? At present they were taking drugs from England and France and Germany, and from every country in the world except Ireland.

Mr. GORRY: It is not only what chemists are selling, but what unqualified vendors are selling.

Mr. KELLY: That is a matter for the Law Committee.

The PRESIDENT: You want an extra pharmaceutical course?

Mr. KELLY: Yes. It is quite imperative.

The VICE-PRESIDENT suggested that the matters introduced by Mr. Brooke Kelly should be referred to the Pharmacopœia Committee.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY suggested the Legislation Committee.

Mr. SMITH said the Dublin Universities were very keen on these subjects. He did not know about the National University, but as regards Trinity College the late Dr. O'Sullivan had a world-wide reputation as a biologist. They had at present at their doors in Trinity College a course that really fitted their young people to take an intelligent interest in these matters.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY said the prestige of pharmacy was going to other people, and they were simply moving day by day in the direction of becoming purely a trade organisation. What they had would go to the Universities unless they took the means of keeping it to themselves.

Mr. STOREY: You want a degree in pharmacy, an extra pharmaceutical course?

The PRESIDENT: That can only be done through the University.

Mr. STOREY: You can take powers to do it in your new Bill.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY asked could not his suggestion be embodied in their new legislation?

The PRESIDENT: It all depends upon the scope of the reference.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Dr. Barnes attempted it, and he was ruled out of order.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: Next year there will be a new Pharmacopœia, and it will be "Greek" to our new students.

The PRESIDENT: Bring the question up later. It is really the advocacy of an extra pharmaceutical course.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: And the establishment of a laboratory of research and assay within our walls.

REPORTS FROM EXAMINERS

Reports were received from the examiners on the Preliminary, the Pharmaceutical Licence, the Pharmaceutical Assistant, and the Registered Druggist examinations. For the Preliminary examination there were 58 candidates, of whom 25 passed. For the Pharmaceutical Licence examination there were 27 candidates, of whom 13 passed, 3 with honours. For the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination there were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed; and for the Registered Druggist examination there were 35 candidates, of whom 22 passed.

ELECTION AND NOMINATIONS

Dr. J. J. McHenry, Ph.C., Glenade, Charlemont Road, Clontarf, was elected to membership. The following were nominated for membership: Mr. A. C. J. Austin, Goldsmith Terrace, Bray; Miss Alice Boucher Hayes, Ph.C., 5 Belgrave Square, Rathmines; Mr. Whitworth, Ph.C., Greville Street, Mullingar; Sir Thomas W. Robinson, Ph.C.; Mr. Frederick John Robinson, Ph.C.; Dr. Theodore Cronhelm, Ph.C., Upper Mount Street, Dublin. Mr. Christopher Nolan, R.D., the Medical Hall, South Richmond Street, Dublin, was nominated as an associate druggist.

Poisons Labelling Order

An address delivered by Mr. H. Skinner, Ph.C., before the North London Pharmaceutical Association, on November 17, 1925.

THE Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Amending Act 1923 modified Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act 1868 in two or three particulars. Arising out of the amendment came the Labelling of Poisons Order, officially published on December 9, 1924, which comes into force on January 1, 1926, and covers the following points:—

1. All preparations containing a poison specified under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, schedules or amendments thereof.
2. The relationship of the poison to the total ingredients.
3. Preparations of the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex or supplements containing a poison need only the name synonym or abbreviation followed by B.P. or B.P.C.
4. Admixtures containing a preparation mentioned in 3 require the proportion with the letters B.P. or B.P.C. appended.
5. Pills, cachets, tablets, lozenges, ampoules and similar articles must show on the label the amount of poison in each and the total number in the container. The other provisos are:—1. It shall be labelled with the name and address of the seller of the poison.
2. With the word "poison."
3. And with the name of the poison. The only difficulty arising out of the second part is, "What is the name of the poison?" Is a coined branded term, which hides the poison, the name within the meaning of the amendment of the Pharmacy Act 1868? The original Section 17 says labelled with the name of the article and the word "poison" for which is substituted the "name of the poison." Thus veronal is the name of the article, but being a coined branded term, is it within the requirement "name of

the poison"? It was correct prior to the Amending Act 1923, but it is doubtful whether it is sufficient declaration now. We should dismiss from the mind our knowledge of what veronal is and try to think of it being equivalent to any of the dozen other coined branded terms which hide the poison, namely: diethyl-barbituric acid, a derivative of, or a poisonous urethane or ureide. My own impression is that the "name of the poison" is that which states what the poison is and that coined branded words, which obscure the poison, are not covered by the words "name of the poison." I am aware that the opposite is argued, and the obscure term coined for trade purposes is held to be sufficient disclosure, but I do not think it would be so held in a Court of Law. If the latter is correct, why was it necessary to change the wording of Section 17 in the amending Act of 1923? Another point arises out of the circulation in a trade magazine of the statement that Part I poisons on a prescription undiluted must be treated, in addition to the entry in the Prescription Book, as sales with all the formalities characteristic of Part I poisons. This is incorrect: the amending Act of 1869 conserved the rights of medical men and incidentally made sure in Section 3 that "all medicines" were included when prescribed, so there is no need to be alarmed over this latest canard on the labelling of poisons. We now come to the Labelling Order, and probably the best way is in the form of answers to questions.

1. Abbreviations cover practically everything used in preparations, for though the poison may not be mentioned, the component parts of the title are covered in either the B.P. or B.P.C. Supplement. Thus the preparation *tinctura chloroformi et morphine* of the 1885 Pharmacopœia is not given an abbreviation in the B.P. 1914 or the B.P.C. Supplement 1924, but the component parts are, which is sufficient.

2. A preparation omitted from the present British Pharmacopœia may still be in use, and, if so, that pharmacopœia where it appeared is still regarded as a standard for that preparation; in other words, it is still B.P. of a specified year, and *tr. chlorof. et morph.* B.P. '85 is a correct and sufficient declaration of the preparation being used or sold.

3. In the case of poisons other than preparations there is no necessity to add B.P. or B.P.C. after the name.

4. The proportion may be stated in any way the chemist thinks suitable, either as so much per drachm or ounce or as a percentage, or to the total.

5. *Vinum ipecacuanhæ* is technically a poison owing to its content of emetine, but as it is scarcely possible to poison oneself with it, the strict reading of the clause governing it has never been enforced, and for all practical purposes the same would apply to extemporaneous *ipecacuanha* preparations in cough mixtures.

6. The principle of "*de minimis non curat lex*" probably governs all cases where preparations of *prunus virginiana* are used as flavouring agents in cough mixtures.

7. Whether poisonous preparations covered by Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1908 come within the Labelling Order depends on the interpretation of the wording, which says, "Pharmacy Act 1868 as amended." The amendments germane to the question are: the 1908 Act and the Amending Clause in the 1923 Dangerous Drugs Act. The Act of 1908 is the Poisons Act, and as there are no poisons apart from it, quite possibly everything comes within the definition of labelling preparations. There is only one article in the Schedule affected in this way, which is ammonia, and any deviation from the B.P. of over 5 per cent. should, in the interests of safety, state the percentage. The Pharmacopœia solutions need only have B.P. after the name.

8. Wholesale lists cannot be taken as a safe guide on poisons law; some amusing statements are made. One says the Pharmacy Act is 1867, and published the Narcotic Drugs Order, which has been dead for years, so the best plan is to fall back on the best authority available and use the informed cards of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; the series 1 to 4 covers the whole of the Poisons Acts, extended list of poisons, labelling order and Dangerous Drugs Acts, with the details affecting each subject.

Festivities

South-East London Whist Drive

At a whist drive held by the South-East London Chemists' Association, on November 12, at the Unitarian Hall, Lewisham, the prize-winners were:—*Ladies*: Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Geddes. *Gentlemen*: Messrs. Bartlett, Fairman and Jones.

Public Pharmacists' Whist Drive

THE Guild of Public Pharmacists held the annual whist drive recently at Lipton's Restaurant, 27 Oxford Street, London, W., Mr. F. A. Hocking, B.Sc., M.B.E., presiding. At the close of play, Mrs. Langford Moore presented the prizes to the successful players. Two of the main prizes were given by the treasurer, Mr. J. Langford Moore, F.C.S. The prize-winners were as follows:—*Ladies*: Miss Elgar, Mrs. P. M. Levy, Mrs. J. B. Elgar, Miss Dickinson, Mrs. W. A. Dunn. *Gentlemen*: Mr. W. A. Dunn, Mr. F. G. Hobart, Mr. J. Langford Moore, Mr. Coates. In the absence of the secretary (Mr. A. H. Jenkin), through illness, the duties of M.C. and organiser of the drive were performed by Mr. F. E. Bullen.

Aberdeen Golf Club Reunion

THE Aberdeen Pharmacists' Golf Club held their annual reunion in the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen, on November 11, over one hundred members and friends sitting down to supper under the chairmanship of Mr. H. M. Dugan, captain of the club, who, in his report of the season's doings, emphasised the need for the younger members to take a more active interest in the affairs of the club. Mr. John Forsyth, vice-captain, said that on this occasion the two principal prizes had been won by the captain and vice-captain, an incident unique in their annals. The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. W. G. Mitchell, the secretary, for his efforts in connection with the club, and to Mr. M. G. Duncan, who had so ably seconded his efforts. Mr. Frank Milne was also thanked for his assistance. The prizes won were then presented as follows:—*Ness Cup*, Mr. H. M. Dugan, runner-up Mr. S. Anderson; *Paterson Cup*, Mr. J. Forsyth, runner-up Mr. S. Anderson; *Semi-finalists*, Messrs. M. G. Duncan and P. Murray; *Cruden Bay Competition*, Mr. W. S. Cran (Longside), Mr. A. W. H. Marr (Rosehearty) and Mr. S. Anderson; *Aboyne Competition*, Mr. M. G. Duncan, Mr. J. Michie and Mr. A. G. Beattie; *Foursomes*, Messrs. John Forsyth and Ian Fraser, and Messrs. J. Michie and George McKay. An adjournment was then made to the ball-room, and during an interval in the dancing Mrs. Forsyth handed over the prizes won at whist to Mrs. Tait, Miss Ross, Miss M. Robertson and Mrs. McKay, Mr. Donald, Mr. Ian Ross, Mr. C. Michie and Mr. Frank Milne. The thanks of the club are due to A. Bourjois et Cie, London, and Richard Hudnut (Toilet Preparations) for the ladies' prizes.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Dinner

THE first annual dinner of the Wolverhampton Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Victoria Hotel, Wolverhampton, on November 12, when Mr. H. E. Cullwick presided. Dr. C. A. Stidston proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," in response to which Mr. E. S. Peck spoke of pharmacists endeavouring to better their status until they could compare it with that of the practice of medicine. One direction in which he thought they could improve conditions was in the British Army. It seemed an extraordinary thing that the Privy Council insisted upon such a high standard of education for pharmacists, and yet in the Army they permitted poisons to be administered by Army compounders whose training, even the R.A.M.C. admitted, was not adequate for the job. In conclusion, he congratulated them upon having as Mayor a gentleman who had been a member of their craft. Mr. C. M. Warner proposed "The Town and Trade of Wolverhampton." He congratulated the Mayor and Mayoress (Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Willcock) on the civic honour which they had attained. They were pleased that Councillor Willcock was Mayor, as he was a fellow-member of their craft. The Mayor suitably

responded. Replying to the toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. F. J. Gibson, Dr. Jolly said that he was glad to learn of the high ideals which the pharmacists had before them. Mr. Tranmer (Smethwick) and Mr. Kemp (Stoke-on-Trent) also replied. Proposing the toast of "The Local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society," Mr. E. W. Mann said that he sometimes thought the parent Society was a little afraid of the children it had brought into being in the shape of local societies. The Wolverhampton Branch had always been a progressive one, and in some ways had even surpassed Birmingham. Replying, the chairman referred to the Dangerous Drugs Act, saying that it pressed heavily upon pharmacists, and they had to bear the brunt of it, although the sources of the evil it was designed to combat were to be found in the smuggling of these drugs into the country by drug traffickers. Of the 18,000 pharmacists on the register, not one had ever been found trading in drugs, and he thought it was to their credit that they had always helped and had never been an obstruction to the Government in their fight against these poisons. During the evening several musical items were given.

Manchester Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Midland Hotel, on November 11. The President, Mr. F. W. Bates, J.P., occupied the chair, and nearly 100 members, guests and friends assembled. A number of distinguished guests were present, including Mr. Philip F. Rowsell, J.P. (President of the Pharmaceutical Society); the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Councillor Miles Mitchell); the Mayor of Bolton (Councillor Percy Knott) and Miss Janet Knott; Sir Henry Miers, F.R.S., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor of the University; Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies. After an excellent dinner, Mr. J. H. Franklin, Vice-President, proposed the toast, "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," praising the work that the local member of Council, Mr. E. H. Simmons, was doing. He dealt with the work that the Pharmaceutical Society were undertaking in connection with the important new scheme (the biological laboratory). He wished them every success, and hoped that it would achieve the success that the first laboratory, which was a pioneer seventy years ago, had achieved. He also referred briefly to the public work of Mr. Rowsell, with whose name the toast was coupled. Mr. Rowsell, in his reply, said it gave him an immense amount of pleasure to come to Manchester, as the guest of their Association, as Manchester was one of the most loyal centres of pharmaceutical support. He was pleased that Mr. Franklin had mentioned the work of Mr. Simmons. He could assure them that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society appreciated very greatly the work that Mr. Simmons had done. Another member of the Manchester Association that the Council thought a great deal of was Mr. James Grier, M.Sc., one of their board of examiners. Mr. Rowsell said he had no hesitation in saying that their board of examiners would compare favourably with any other such professional body of men throughout the country, for fairness and justice. He emphasised the necessity of a youth passing his Preliminary, and, if possible, the Part 1 examination before he commenced his 4,000 hours. The student of to-day had much greater facilities for learning, and he was convinced that with the new curriculum, the pharmacist of the near future would not be content with the same qualification that they had to-day, but would go on to take the degrees in pharmacy. If the Manchester University Senate or Council wished to have a conference with the Pharmaceutical Society regarding this, he, as President, would do all he possibly could to further arrangements being made to enable the degree to be taken in Manchester, as well as London. He then dealt with the biological laboratory, and said undoubtedly the first year would be the most difficult. He was confident of the ultimate success of the much-needed undertaking. He commended the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists, and said we must see that the pharmacist is given his rightful position in the future. Councillor R. G. Edwards proposed the toast of "The Guests." Sir Henry Miers, replying to the toast, said pharmacy is always held in high esteem at the Manchester University, and describing his visit to Pittsburg

University, where, he said, they were enlarging the accommodation to an enormous extent, thought that they in Manchester would have to enlarge their Pharmacological Department to accommodate the increased number of pharmacy students. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Rowsell, he would welcome a conference with the Pharmaceutical Society on the subject under consideration. Mr. F. W. Bates, J.P., proposed the toast, "The Lord Mayor and Corporation of Manchester." The Lord Mayor, replying, said that in listening to Sir Henry Miers he had been greatly enlightened regarding pharmacy. He wished to say with reference to the two pharmacists on the City Council (Messrs. Edwards and Kidd), that they were of real value, and the work that they were doing on that Council was of great benefit to pharmacists and the community in general. The toasts were interspersed with music and entertainment of high quality by Miss E. Boardman, one of the principals in "Fair Maid of Perth," during the recent opera week; Mr. J. Bridge, leader of the Hallé orchestra; Mr. Fowler Burton, baritone; and Mr. J. McKie, entertainer. A most enjoyable and successful function concluded with a vote of thanks to the President, Mr. F. W. Bates, J.P., and his wife, proposed by Mr. E. H. Simmons, and carried with acclamation.

Western Pharmacists' Dinner

THE thirty-fifth annual dinner of the Western (London) Pharmacists' Association was held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W., on November 18, the President (Mr. J. P. Ellerington) in the chair. Mr. Ellerington's services as secretary to the Association have extended over several years, and his election as this year's President has been felt on all hands to be a fitting recognition of the systematic thoroughness with which his secretarial duties—duties of no light character—have been carried out. The dinner of the Western Pharmacists' Association is always looked forward to as a function at which the toast list will not assume more than its due



Mr. J. P. ELLERINGTON, PR.C.

importance; the occasion in question proved in this, as in other respects, quite up to the usual standard. Supporting the President at the head table were: Mr. Philip F. Rowsell (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mrs. and Miss Rowsell, Mrs. Irvine (President of the National Association of Women Pharmacists), Dr. R. Hutchison, Dr. G. Pernet, Mr. D. Lloyd Howard (chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference), three members of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council (Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. Herbert Skinner, and Mr. Edmund White), Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. J. T. Walters, and Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union). The spur tables were presided over by Messrs. Morley Taylor, W. B. Falding, Harry Martin, C. G. Bonner, and W. E. D. Shirriff; and among a representative gathering we noticed Mr. R. R. Bennett, Mr. William Browne, Mr. and Mrs. William Chalmers, Mr. F. W. Crossley-Holland, Mr. Alan Francis, Mr. C. E. Goode, Mr. C. H. Hampshire, Mr. R. M. Harvey, Mr. H. N. Linstead, Dr. R. V. G. Monckton, Mr. Arthur Mortimer, Mr. George Roe, Mr. John Royle, Miss Olga Schliephak, Mr. G. A. Tocher, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Weight, Mr. W. A. Weston, and Mr. B. R. Wilkinson. A programme of music of more than average acceptability was carried out under the skillful direction of Miss Winfred Bonner, daughter of one of the secretaries of the Association, and the speeches were brief and well judged. Mr. Mallinson, in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," urged that the Society stands for pharmacy as a profession, and must

necessarily take a wide view of its functions. We ought, he added, to congratulate the present Council on its wide outlook. Mr. Rowsell, responding, suggested, in comment on a remark of Mr. Mallinson's, that the Society's new regulations for its examinations are quite as simple as the Labelling of Poisons Order. The relations between pharmacy and the medical profession, continued the President of the Society, were becoming stronger year by year. After a brief reference to the continuity of work in connection with the British Pharmaceutical Codex, he expressed regret at the absence of Dr. Burn, the chief of the Society's new laboratories, from the gathering. The toast of "The Western Pharmacists' Association" was submitted in felicitous terms by Mr. D. Lloyd Howard, who pointed out that, proverbially, pharmacists do not receive from the public the recognition they deserve, and worked in an illustrative reference to the trial of Bardell versus Pickwick. Mr. Ellerington, in rising to reply, was accorded an ovation which held up his speech for an appreciable time. Allusion to a figure of fun—a pharmacist in "Tartarin of Tarascon"—paved the way for a concise statement of the aims of the Western Association—aims which, he believed, were successfully put into practice. He thanked the secretaries for their spade work, and added a tribute to Miss Winfred Bonner. The final toast, that of "The Visitors," was given by Mr. Falding, who mentioned that among those present were Dr. Allen, a New York professor of English literature, and friends from Italy. Dr. Hutchison and Dr. Pernet made delightful speeches in response. Dr. Hutchison shly suggested that his invitation was a case of returning good for evil—he was giving the Association a lecture, and they gave him a dinner. Doctors owed a great deal to pharmacists, who saved them from many bad mistakes—which general statement he proceeded to enforce with an anecdote of a not unfamiliar kind. He was rather ashamed, he went on, in the presence of pharmacists, reflecting on what bad prescribers many doctors were. Both professions, however, were two wings of one great army. Dr. Pernet's reply was a model in another style. Sometimes, he confessed, he asked pharmacists questions—conundrums: what, then, must the public ask? The lightness of touch with which Dr. Pernet handled a prescriber's chemical formula ("right across the page"), De Quincey on "Murder as a Fine Art" and the President's college days filled the measure of a pleasant evening in a fashion sufficiently rare at pharmaceutical dinners—or, indeed, at public dinners of any kind.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1925, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 4, 1925.)

"VULPRO"; for sponge bags (50). By Vultex Products, Ltd., General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. 460,816. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 11, 1925.)

"DURANOL"; for dyestuffs (1). By British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., 70 Spring Gardens, Manchester. 449,362. (Associated.)

"BRITISH BYE-PRODUCTS" on circular device, with monogram "B B"; for chemicals (1) and (2) and for goods (47). By A. Johnston & Partner, Abbey House, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. - 461,854/855/861. (Associated.)

"KOMO"; for all goods (2). By Paton, Calvert & Co., Ltd., Binns Road, Old Swan, Liverpool. 458,695. (Associated.)

"EMULITE"; for chemicals (2). By C. A. Heilmann, 3 Vestergade, Skelskor, Denmark. 459,430.

"CATTEROOT"; for insecticides (2). "CLOUDITE"; for all goods (2). By Abol, Ltd., Beltring, Paddock Wood, Kent. 463,047/135.

"REVIGATOR" with device of sparks; for elements for rendering water and other substances radio-active (3). By Dow-Herriman Pump & Machinery Co., 260 California Street, San Francisco, U.S.A. 461,543.

"HEALTHOS"; for a medicine (3). By N. K. Taylor, 10 Park Drive, Huddersfield. 462,571.

German Foreign Trade

GERMANY'S foreign trade during the first nine months of the present year showed a considerable expansion, in imports and in exports, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the past year, whereby the passive balance is still further accentuated. During the period January 1 to September 30, 1925, imports amounted to 40,889,152 tons, value 10,414,134,000 marks, against 25,386,318 tons, value 6,104,852,000 marks, in the corresponding period of 1924. Exports totalled 28,180,774 tons, value 6,386,110,000 marks, against 9,156,569 tons, value 4,553,906,000 marks, during the first nine months of 1924. During the period under review imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products, not otherwise enumerated, amounted to 47,163 tons, value 34,778,000 marks (1924: 32,806 tons, value 26,879,000 marks), while exports figured with 18,424 tons, value 80,206,000 marks (1924: 13,807 tons, value 57,767,000 marks). In the following table we give the amounts of Germany's imports and exports, in kilos, during the first nine months of 1924 and 1925 of a number of goods of interest to our readers, based on the classification and data given in the returns published by the Statistical Department of the Reich, with special reference to the trade with the British Empire, and, for the first time, we also include figures of the exchanges with the United States. In this connection it may be mentioned that in the official returns the countries of origin, or of destination, are only given if the total exchange of goods amounted to at least 150,000 marks during the whole of the year 1924, or to at least 25,000 marks during the months of November and December 1924.

	Imports		Exports	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Acetaldehyde:				
paraldehyde ..	—	43,800	15,300	36,100
Acetic acid and acetic anhydride ..	800	—	3,060,300	4,259,300
Great Britain ..	—	—	636,500	1,012,500
Brit. India ..	—	—	363,000	67,800
Malacca ..	—	—	175,200	103,900
Alkaloids and their salts (except quinine)	41,145	29,441	53,655	57,061
Great Britain ..	1,289	2,269	—	2,256
U.S.A. ..	—	—	676	6,232
Ammonium chloride	18,900	42,900	3,856,300	9,447,900
Great Britain ..	—	—	385,900	1,563,500
Brit. India ..	—	—	199,800	89,200
U.S.A. ..	—	—	1,457,000	2,306,700
Anethol; terpineol; vanillin, and similar synthetic perfumes	21,100	26,900	303,300	475,700
Great Britain ..	—	—	23,600	41,200
Brit. India ..	—	—	12,100	20,300
U.S.A. ..	—	12,100	15,800	43,600
Boric acid, borax ..	1,185,100	5,156,900	1,822,800	1,082,500
Great Britain ..	—	3,534,100	—	—
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	34,200
U.S.A. ..	—	1,383,000	—	—
Bromides, potassium, sodium, ammonium	100	94,500	662,100*	431,500*
Great Britain ..	—	—	65,700*	82,400*
U.S.A. ..	—	—	357,900*	116,100*
Bromine ..	400	7,300	66,100	187,600
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	83,100
Camphor; manna ..	103,300	237,600	413,000	1,138,700
Great Britain ..	—	—	59,100	99,000
Brit. India ..	—	—	24,900	27,000
U.S.A. ..	—	—	142,300	750,400
Cardamoms ..	44,500	35,900	—	—
Brit. India ..	—	13,000	—	—
Ceylon ..	—	19,400	—	—
Castor oil ..	2,037,300	5,019,700	—	—
Great Britain ..	1,250,400	2,148,700	—	—
Brit. India ..	—	211,800	—	—
U.S.A. ..	—	142,700	—	—
Catechu ..	245,400	438,700	—	—
Brit. India ..	—	199,600	—	—
Caustic potash ..	54,100	2,900	16,402,200	20,658,100
Great Britain ..	—	—	2,177,100	3,065,200
U.S.A. ..	—	—	3,696,200	3,910,900
Caustic soda ..	6,576,200	194,000	1,049,300	5,554,700
Great Britain ..	4,887,000	156,100	—	—
U.S.A. ..	1,074,300	25,500	—	—
Chemical products for medicinal uses, n.o.e.†	35,600	26,600	351,600	762,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	16,400	10,600
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	16,100
U.S.A. ..	—	—	14,900	59,700
Chemically prepared foods ..	245,600	292,200	274,400	296,500
Chloroform; chloral hydrate ..	600	—	150,700	183,000
Cinchona ..	762,500	1,355,400	29,700	30,200
Cinnamon ..	242,200	193,300	—	—
Ceylon ..	—	191,100	—	—
Citric acid ..	50,000	246,800	21,800	17,000
Cloves ..	609,000	590,100	—	—
Copper sulphate: copper and iron sulphate ..	400	227,700	5,020,500	3,425,800
Great Britain ..	—	—	428,700	47,700
Brit. India ..	—	—	197,100	181,500
Canada ..	—	—	331,500	36,900
U.S.A. ..	—	—	939,200	121,200
Cream of tartar: Rochelle salt ..	879,300	2,477,300	349,500	770,900
Great Britain ..	—	—	27,400	46,700
U.S.A. ..	—	500	31,200	48,500
Eau de Cologne ..	—	—	69,900	179,300
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	4,600
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	17,500
Essential oils (non-citrus): menthol; menthol cones ..	494,700	882,400	271,600	314,400
Great Britain ..	—	18,400	23,600	21,500
Brit. India ..	—	22,600	12,100	5,500
Ceylon ..	—	29,300	—	—
U.S.A. ..	—	23,300	10,600	23,700
Ether ..	—	—	86,400	144,900
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	12,500
Galls ..	1,305,800	1,189,000	769,200	973,800
Gelatin ..	37,100	57,900	72,800	98,800
Great Britain ..	—	—	342,800	471,200
U.S.A. ..	—	—	176,700	477,000
Glycerin, crude ..	582,200	407,400	330,000	1,080,900
Great Britain ..	—	35,600	—	—
U.S.A. ..	21,300	62,500	—	—
Glycerin, refined ..	—	—	190,200	259,000
Hair and mouth washes, alcoholic ..	—	—	—	83,300
Malacca ..	—	—	—	—
Honey; artificial honey ..	1,308,300	3,171,400	13,800	2,600
U.S.A. ..	—	447,700	—	—
Iodides, potassium, sodium, ammonium ..	200	300	58,400‡	58,600‡
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	2,700‡
Iodine ..	51,400	361,800	39,000	62,200
Lactic acid, lactates ..	1,200	6,800	499,100	1,224,600
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	235,900
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	257,300
Litharge ..	440,300	609,100	248,000	762,400
Great Britain ..	—	183,500	—	211,000
Mercury and amalgams ..	340,400	628,500	7,500	19,900
Great Britain ..	—	32,800	—	—
Milk sugar ..	33,900	75,500	271,900	11,000
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	4,400
Naphthalene ..	1,907,500	814,900	3,695,800	13,391,800
Opium ..	52,100	93,700	1,100	1,500
Oxalic acid ..	3,200	9,100	1,723,700	3,483,600
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	537,700
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	901,600
Pepper ..	2,361,600	3,321,600	—	—
Brit. India ..	935,500	981,500	—	—
Malacca ..	—	207,200	—	—
Perfumed fats, oils, pomades ..	8,400	9,600	160,900	246,000
Brit. West Africa ..	—	—	—	169,100
Perfumed powders, cosmetics, tooth powders, etc. ..	5,300	19,700	585,500	603,700
Great Britain ..	—	—	19,200	32,700
Brit. India ..	—	—	22,600	40,400
Brit. West Africa ..	—	—	36,400	—
Ceylon ..	—	—	5,900	—
Perfumes, alcoholic ..	13,200	6,400	339,500	499,200
Brit. West Africa ..	—	—	—	88,700
Malacca ..	—	—	—	54,000
Pharmaceutical preparations; compound medicines n.o.e.†	35,500	116,800	967,000	1,034,300
Great Britain ..	—	8,300	14,000	11,100
Brit. South Africa ..	—	—	—	7,200
Brit. India ..	—	—	25,600	29,300
U.S.A. ..	—	—	28,400	42,400
Phenol ..	407,000	1,559,900	358,900	615,100
Great Britain ..	—	956,100	—	—
Potassium chlorate ..	38,800	56,060	8,204,200	12,116,000
Brit. India ..	—	—	344,900	198,000
U.S.A. ..	—	—	1,853,600	4,132,600
Potassium perman- ganate; pot. man- ganate ..	—	1,800	787,700	296,400
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	96,700
Quinine and salts ..	2,138	1,046	61,757	74,806
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	2,193
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	4,914
U.S.A. ..	—	—	1,909	3,915

* Including bromoform.

† Not otherwise enumerated.

‡ Including iodoform.

	Imports		Exports	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Red lead ..	581,400	1,033,000	585,700	1,772,900
Great Britain ..	—	501,100	—	—
Rhubarb ..	57,100	42,100	20,800	21,600
Salicylic acid; sod. salicylate; sal-tonin; benzoic acid; sod. benzoate ..	5,300	68,800	518,000	548,000
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	20,500
Great Britain ..	—	—	10,300	—
Secret remedies ..	2,000	3,600	—	—
Shellac ..	1,746,900	2,830,200	596,500	684,800
Great Britain ..	—	11,600	—	29,200
Brit. India ..	1,666,100	2,640,000	—	—
U.S.A. ..	—	26,000	—	184,200
Spermaceti ..	9,400	12,200	1,900	1,300
Sugar, beet, crude ..	24,200	58,619,500	16,146,500	31,183,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	2,611,000
Sugar, beet, gran. ..	2,900,200	9,205,300	175,480,100	56,548,400
Great Britain ..	—	—	31,868,800	7,269,900
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	4,770,000
U.S.A. ..	—	103,200	—	168,900
Tartar emetic; anti-mony salts ..	397,400	579,000	402,700	489,700
Great Britain ..	—	165,000	—	—
Tartaric acid ..	5,700	6,700	375,700	2,794,600
Great Britain ..	—	—	22,000	833,800
U.S.A. ..	—	—	17,100	408,100
Tragacanth ..	290,000	411,700	79,200	154,600
Vanilla ..	63,700	68,900	—	—
White lead ..	91,400	309,000	971,400	1,942,900
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	920,800

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, November 24

National Association of Women Pharmacists, Plane Tree Restaurant, 105, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. Social evening from 8-10.30 p.m.

Wednesday, November 25

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Huddersfield Branch), Whiteley's Cafe, at 7.15 p.m. Whist drive and dance. Tickets (6s. 6d. each).

Retail Pharmacists' Union (Devon Branch), 60 High Street, Exeter, at 3.30 p.m. Meeting.

Cardiff Pharmacists' Association, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Cheltenham Branch), Calcutta Inn Corner, Gloucester Road, at 3.15 p.m. Visit to Electric Power Station, Arle Road.

Thursday, November 26

Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, at 6 p.m. Professor R. Robinson, F.R.S., on "Recent Researches on the Structural Relationships of some Plant Products."

League of ex-Service Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 4 p.m. Executive meeting. At 8 p.m. smoking concert at the Imperial Hotel, Southampton Row. Dinner previous to concert, 5s.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (East Metropolitan Branch), Y.M.C.A., 57 Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E.7., at 3 p.m. Mr. H. N. Linstead (Assistant Secretary of the Society) on "The Labelling of Poisons Order."

North-East London Pharmaceutical Association, St. John's Institute, Urswick Road, Hackney, at 3 p.m. Address on "Labelling of Poisons Order," by Mr. G. A. Mallinson.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Glasgow and South-Western Scottish Branch), Station Hotel, Dumfries, at 3.30 p.m. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill (Resident Secretary) on "The Dangerous Drugs Acts and Labelling of Poisons Order."

Friday, November 27

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Cheltenham Branch), Gloucestershire Dairy, No. 2 Promenade, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Ernest Ivamy (Principal of the Technical Schools) on "Nothing."

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Fargate, at 8.30 p.m. Students meeting. Mr. J. Austen, Ph.C., "Poisonous Plants of Great Britain."

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The annual dinner and dance will be held at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, at 6.30 p.m., on December 1. Tickets (9s. 6d. each) from the Social Secretary (Mr. J. Cunningham) or any member of the Committee.

COST OF LIVING.—Official figures give the cost of living on October 31 as being about 76 per cent. above that of July 1914, showing no change since September.

Westminster Wisdom

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES

The House of Commons met on November 12, after the adjournment on August 7 for the autumn recess.

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on November 12, the President of the Board of Trade gave the following table, showing the index numbers of wholesale prices as calculated by the Board of Trade for the United Kingdom and by the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the United States of America in each of the last twelve months, expressed as percentages of the averages for the year 1913:—

		United Kingdom Board of Trade	United States of America Bureau of Labour Statistics
	1924		
November ..	.. .. .	169.8	152.7
December ..	.. .. .	170.1	157.0
	1925		
January ..	.. .. .	171.1	160.0
February ..	.. .. .	168.9	160.6
March ..	.. .. .	166.3	161.0
April ..	.. .. .	162.5	156.2
May ..	.. .. .	159.0	155.2
June ..	.. .. .	157.6	157.4
July ..	.. .. .	157.5	159.9
August ..	.. .. .	157.0	160.4
September ..	.. .. .	156.0	159.7
October ..	.. .. .	154.8	Not yet available

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT BILL

This Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on November 17. When Clause 1, dealing with the supply of insulin to persons suffering from diabetes, came before the House, Dr. Shields moved to insert the following words:—

The Board shall require the local authority to arrange that any medicines used for the treatment of such persons shall be dispensed by a registered pharmacist or by a registered medical officer or practitioner.

Dr. Shields considered that insulin should be dispensed for poor persons with the same precautions and under the same conditions as to other sections of the community. It is already supplied under the National Health Insurance Act with every possible precaution, and this is the one section of the community that is to be left without anything specified in the Bill as to the method by which it is to be distributed. The Secretary for Scotland (Sir John Gilmour) opposed the addition, as, he said, the drug is manufactured in bulk and sold and issued in closed capsules. So far, therefore, as its purity is concerned, the effect is the same, whether it is handled by the chemist or by the clinics. It is being issued through the Board of Health in conjunction with the local authorities at a price that will bear fair comparison with the price at which it might be issued at the shop of a chemist, who would have a right to make a certain profit. Sir Archibald Sinclair pointed out that chemists would better be able to detect whether the insulin had deteriorated and reject supplies of bad insulin. Mr. Westwood said that only persons properly qualified by the Pharmacy Acts should be allowed to manufacture the medicine. Sir J. Gilmour assured the House that the handling and manufacture is done by properly qualified persons. The amendment was thereupon negatived.

THE shopkeepers of Chorley have decided to promote a shopping festival from March 6 to March 13, 1926.

It was mentioned in the course of an address given, on November 2, by Sir Charles Wakefield, Master of the Spectacle Makers' Company, that the holders of the Company's diploma number 1,700.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by Importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, November 19.

BUSINESS in the Mincing Lane produce markets shows some improvement this week, and a fair amount of general interest is shown. There are few changes in crude drugs pending the auction to be held next week. Cod-liver oil has advanced about 5s. per barrel, after being quoted cheaper. Menthol is flat and lower, and saffron shows a further advance. Cardamoms were slightly easier at auction. Glycerin has officially advanced £7 10s. per ton. In essential oils, the demand has improved and higher prices are quoted in several directions. American peppermint has advanced considerably, and Japanese has fluctuated, closing steady with a firm undertone. Lemongrass is dearer, and Java citronella has improved. In the pharmaceutical chemical group, business is maintained on the recently improved scale, with few changes in value. Bromides continue unsettled, with a limited business. Barbitone, sodium diethylbarbiturate, and creosote (B.P.) are cheaper. Guaiacol carbonate is firmer. Among industrial chemicals, business is satisfactory and the outlook is for a further expansion. Arsenic is again lower and quite inactive; cheaper prices are quoted for some of the lead products. Potash caustic prices have been revised by the Convention, a concession being given on large quantities. In coal tar products, business is fairly good. Cresylic acid is rather dearer, and pitch much higher. Among fixed oil, rather better conditions have prevailed. Palm and groundnut oils are firmer; coconut is easier, and linseed is lower; castor is dull and easy.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Antimony	Acid oils	Anise, star, oil	Arsenic
Cananga oil	Bergamot oil	Barbitone	Creosote (B.P.)
Citronella oil	Camphor oil	Coconut oil	Lead products
Ginger oil	Cassia oil	Farina (Dutch)	Linseed oil
Glycerin	Cresylic acid	Sassafras oil	Menthol
Ground nut oil	Guaiacol	Soda acetate	Sumbul root
Pepper	carbonate	Soda diethyl	Turpentine
Peppermint oil	Lemongrass oil	barbiturate	
(Amer.)	Palm oil		
Rubber	Patchouli oil		
Saffron	Vetivert oil		
Shellac			
Spearmint oil			

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday :-

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	November 11	November 18
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04½—12.04½	12.04½—12.04½
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.35—20.36	20.34½—20.35½
Brussels ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	106.80—106.85	106.85—106.95
Bulgaria	Lev. to £	25.22½	660—680	660—680
Calcutta ..	Perrup.	24d.	18½d.—18½d.	18½d.—18½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	845—860	860—875
Greece ..	Dr. to £	25.22½	360—363	363—365
Hong Kong	T. £ \$	—	28½d.—29½d.	28½d.—29d.
Italy ..	Lire to £	25.22½	121½—121½	120—121
Kobe ..	Yen	24.58d.	20½d.—20½d.	21½d.—21½d.
Lisbon ..	Escu.	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.22½	33.95—33.97	34.00—34.02
Montreal ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.84½—4.84½	4.83½—4.84½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.84½—4.84½	4.84½—4.84½
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	24.17—24.20	23.73—23.77
Paris ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	122.40—122.50	122.30—122.40
Singapore	Per dol.	—	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.14½—25.15½	25.12½—25.13½
Vienna ..	Sh. to £	24.02	34.36—34.41	34.36—34.40
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	25.22½	29½—sellers	31½—nominal

The final drug auction of the year will be held next Thursday, November 26.

Cablegram

NEW YORK, November 19.—Business is quiet. Peppermint oil in tins has advanced to \$23.00 per lb. (95s. approximately), and mercury to \$89.00 per flask. Menthol is lower at \$9.00, and short buchu leaves have declined to 60c. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ACONITE ROOT.—Genuine Napellus is offered at 125s. per cwt. on the spot.

ALMOND OIL.—French expressed is offered at 3s. 5d. per lb., and French *peach kernel oil* at 2s. 6d. per lb.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during May amounted to 80,420 lb. (£656), against 105,487 lb. (£880) in May 1924. During the five months ended May 31 the exports were 288,133 lb. (£2,396), against 313,632 lb. (£2,516) for the corresponding period of 1924.

ANTIMONY was again much stronger, due to accentuation of scarcity. The quotation of leading home refiners was raised by £5 per ton to £90. Spot lots of Chinese are in limited supply, and sellers are now asking £80 to £81, while terms for parcels to arrive are at around £80.

BISMUTH continues very firm, with the Convention price at 10s. per lb. In regard to the quantities exported from Canada, to which we made reference recently, we are authoritatively informed that the total exported during last year amounted to 12,683 lb., valued at \$30,614, and in the first half of this year 9,826 lb., valued at \$17,196. This metal emanated from the Ontario Province, where it occurs in the silver-cobalt ores in small quantities, and in their treatment metal is allowed to accumulate in the lead and silver bullion until it reaches a marketable percentage.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during May amounted to 23,728 lb. (£1,691), against 24,384 lb. (£2,916) in May 1924. During the five months ended May 31 the exports were 98,368 lb. (£9,410), against 114,643 lb. (£13,121) for the corresponding period of 1924.

CARAWAY SEED is dull of sale, with Dutch offering at 24s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—At auction on November 12, 53 cases Ceylon Mysore offered and 26 sold, with fair competition at steady rates for extra bold, other descriptions being easier. The following prices were paid :—Ceylon Mysore, extra bold pale, 8s. 4d.; bold medium, 7s. 4d.; small, 5s. 5d.; extra bold, a little lean, 8s. 2d. Splits, extra bold, pale bleached, 7s. 10d.; bold medium, 7s.; extra bold brown, 6s. 11d.; bold medium, 6s. 4d. per lb.

CASCARILLA.—Quills on the spot offer at 3s. 9d., and siftings at 3s. per lb.

CASTORUM.—The annual auction of the Hudson Bay Co. will be held on December 2, when it is anticipated that the offerings will total about 1,500 lb. of Hudson Bay and about 700 lb. Oregon.

CHILLIES are steady but quiet at from 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. for Mombasa and Zanzibar, and 110s. for Japanese.

CLOVES are steady, with Zanzibar offering on the spot at 11d. to 11½d. per lb., as to quality. To arrive, October-December shipment has been sold at 10d. per lb. c.i.f., and the value of January-March shipment is 10½d. c.i.f. The statistics for the week ended November 16 show 394 bales were landed and 761 delivered, leaving a stock of 8,491, against 17,623 in 1924 and 20,944 in 1923. So far this year the landings have been 13,304, against 39,588 last year, and the deliveries 19,917, against 41,342 in 1924.

COD-LIVER OIL, on account of the improvement in the exchange, has advanced to 150s. per barrel c.i.f., after being quoted at several shillings less. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 16, that non-freezing steam-refined quality is now quoted at 148s. to 150s. per barrel, c.i.f., London, with small sales.

ERCOR.—Further small arrivals of new crop Spanish and Portuguese have taken place, but the bulk of it is reported to have gone into consumption. Good sound new crop Spanish can be had at 3s. per lb., and slightly wormy at 2s. 10½d. From about 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. c.i.f. represents prices of Spanish or Portuguese to come forward.

EUONYMUS BARK.—Spot sales have been made at 3s. 3d. per lb., and to arrive 3s. c.i.f. is quoted.

GINGER is steady, trading being mostly confined to immediate requirements. African ginger, which is offered at 60s. per cwt. on the spot, continues to remain the cheapest on the market, being at least 40s. per cwt. below Cochin and 20s. less than the commonest Jamaica.

GLYCERIN.—The British refiners have advanced their prices by £7 10s. per ton, and now quote chemically pure in ten-cwt. drums on contract at £90 per ton.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA is offered at 6d. per lb. c.i.f. IPECACUANHA remains firm in spite of last week's arrival, and further sales of Matto Grosso have been made at 12s. per lb.

LOBELIA HERB is offered at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. on the spot.

MENTHOL is flat and lower, Kobayashi-Suzuki offering at 45s. per lb. on the spot. To arrive, forward positions are unchanged, October-December offering at 36s. c.i.f. and January-March shipment at 32s. 6d. c.i.f.

MERCURY has kept very firm, with a moderate amount of trade buying in small lots. Export business has been very quiet lately. Current quotations were again about £14 10s. to £14 15s. per bottle. There is little offering from Italy, with c.i.f. terms ranging upward of £13 15s. net, c.i.f. U.K. Imports during last month were very small, amounting to 520 bottles, making an aggregate for the ten months of 17,492 bottles, against 18,492 bottles for the same period last year. Stocks here have undoubtedly been much reduced, and the upward tendency of prices is not surprising.

PEPPER is dearer, the spot price of fair black Singapore being 11d. per lb. To arrive, November-January shipment has been done at 11d. January-March shipment has been sold at 11½d. to 11¾d. c.i.f., f.a.q., and January-March 11¾d. to 11½d. c.i.f. Lampong on the spot is 11d. October-December has been sold at 10¾d. to 11d. January-March at 11¾d. to 1s. 0¼d., c.i.f. White Muntok is dearer, spot selling at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. October-December has been sold at 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 3d., and January-March at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3¾d. per lb., c.i.f., f.a.q. Singapore on the spot is 1s. 2¾d. per lb., and November-January shipment 1s. 3¾d., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM ROOT.—American is quoted at 70s., and Indian at 80s. per cwt. on the spot.

RUBBER is much dearer and is fully 5d. per lb. better for spot, and for the forward position 6d. per lb. This remarkable advance is due to the fact that there has been a number of spot orders from both America and the Continent, combined with the fact that dealers who were "bear" of the forward positions covered in their sales. Although the market at the close of last week was decidedly firmer, it was difficult to foresee such a rapid advance all round. Spot at the moment is obtainable at 4s. 4d., whereas on Monday up to 4s. 7d. was paid. The position at the close is distinctly nervous, and it is quite possible to expect fluctuations of 3d. per lb. in either direction until the market settles down. Last week stocks were again reduced by 402 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and November, 4s. 4d.; December, 4s. 3d.; January-March, 4s. 1d.; April-June, 3s. 10d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—According to recent advices the new crop will be short by about 35 to 40 per cent., and higher prices are expected. Spot value of superior grade is 145s. per lb.

SEEDS.—The seed market remains lifeless and prices are unaltered from last week:—ANISE.—Spanish, 57s. 6d.; Russian, 50s. per cwt. CANARY SEED.—Mazagan has sellers at 29s. 9d., but there is no demand, and good bold Spanish is offered at 35s. CORIANDER SEED is in very little demand with sellers at 17s. per cwt. spot. CUMIN SEED is quiet with sellers of Maltese at 45s. spot and Morocco at 45s. to 47s. 6d. DILL SEED is 20s. 6d. per cwt on the spot. FENUGREEK SEED.—Morocco is 15s. to 16s. per cwt. HEMPSEED.—Manchurian is 17s. per cwt. LINSEED.—Morocco is offered at 22s. 6d. spot. MUSTARD SEED.—English is 38s. per cwt. on the spot.

SENEGA remains firm on the spot at from 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to holder.

SHELLAC is higher, the spot value of usual standard TN orange quality having advanced by 10s. per cwt. to 250s. per cwt.; fine second orange is 260s., superfine 280s. to 320s., AC cakey 215s. For delivery, the sales include December at 222s. 6d. to 225s., and March 215s. to

212s. 6d., closing sellers at 207s. 6d. To arrive, TN for November-December shipment has been sold at 215s. to 212s. 6d., c.i.f., closing sellers at 210s. c.i.f.

STARCH PRODUCTS, ETC.—Dutch maize starch powder is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for January-March shipment 15s. 9d. f.o.b. is quoted. American for November delivery is 15s. 6d., and January-March 14s. 9d. Pearl starch for November delivery is 15s., and January-March 14s. 3d., ex store London. Dutch for October-November delivery is 15s. 6d., and January-March 15s. 3d. f.o.b. Dutch farina is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot and 13s. 6d. f.o.b. for October-December shipment; Polish, 14s. f.o.b. Continental port. Dutch maize starch crystals, 20s. 6d. on the spot, and American 21s. net per cwt., ex store, London, for October-March delivery. Dutch dextrin is 22s. for superior on the spot, and 22s. for No. 2. American canary is 19s. 3d. for November-December delivery, and 18s. 6d. for January-March. White is 19s., and January-March 18s. 3d., ex store.

SUMBUL ROOT is cheaper at about 7s. per lb. for genuine Russian.

Essential Oils

THERE is more demand this week and a better tone prevails generally. Numerous price changes are to be recorded, mostly in sellers' favour. American peppermint has again advanced, while Japanese, after a lull at easier prices, has improved slightly. Among the other advances in price are Java citronella, cananga, Cochin lemongrass, American spearmint, and patchouli oils. Star anise is cheaper, and American sassafras is the turn easier.

The following are the quantities and values of the essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during October, 1925, compared with the same month in 1923 and in 1924, also for the ten months ended October 31, 1925:—

		1923	1924	1925
Oct. imports (other than turpentine)	lb.	442,010	355,900	258,652
	value	£104,584	£110,339	£111,681
Jan.-Oct. imports do.	lb.	3,222,344	3,432,037	3,218,803
	value	£803,899	£968,922	£963,189
Oct. re-exports	do.	102,676	107,312	86,622
	value	£48,140	£40,574	£32,095
Jan.-Oct. do.	do.	723,852	898,464	869,069
	value	£312,623	£321,313	£330,870

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is dull and easier at from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d. per lb. Prices are cheaper to arrive at 2s. 8½d. c.i.f. in large drums, at which sales have been made. Leads in cases are 2s. 11d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT has been in fair demand and is dearer. Spot supplies are very scarce and some holders are limited to 25s. per lb. for 37 to 38 l.a. Small lots would probably be available at from 24s. to 24s. 6d. For shipment, from 24s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CAJUPUT on the spot is unchanged at about 2s. 11d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—For white the higher price of 44s. 3d. per cwt c.i.f. to arrive has been quoted this week. Spot is unchanged at 51s. in drums and 53s. in cases.

CANANGA.—Java oil is very scarce on the spot, holders asking 12s. per lb. for limited lots.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is steady at 1s. 10d. per lb. and 1s. 8½d. c.i.f. to arrive. Java has been in demand for shipment and is dearer at 3s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive. Spot is firm at 3s. 6d.

The total exports of Ceylon citronella oil from January 1 to September 30, 1925, amounted to 1,081,750 lb., compared with 1,062,877 lb. in 1924. The following were the principal quantities and destinations, compared with the same period in 1924:—

	1924	1925		1924	1925
To United Kingdom	365,554	269,850	To United States ..	463,054	483,906
" Belgium ..	2,300	7,691	" Rest of " America "	—	4,494
" France ..	43,530	46,406	" India ..	27,889	40,733
" Germany ..	56,301	95,334	" New Zealand ..	—	1,784
" Holland ..	11,243	18,431	" Australia ..	—	5,702
" Italy ..	21,859	6,849	" Africa ..	—	5,292
" Spain ..	1,950	3,403	" China ..	—	4,481
" S. Australia ..	1,175	3,413	" Japan ..	—	12,045
" Victoria ..	17,279	35,147	" Straits Settlements	—	1,981
" New South Wales ..	18,567	20,622			
" Queens-land ..	4,148	3,434			

CASSIA is firm on the spot at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a. Sales have been made at the higher rate of 9s. 1½d. c.i.f., at which further sales would probably be done.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is quoted at 5s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive and 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. on the spot.

CLOVE.—English distillers quote at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. for 90 to 92 per cent. eugenol. Dealers are offering Continental at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. in carboys.

EUCALYPTUS has been in better demand, with spot steady at from 1s. 9d. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent. cineol and up to 1s. 11d. for higher percentages. *E. Citriodora* is quoted at 7s. 6d.

GINGER.—Importers are quoting at the higher rate of 40s. per lb. c.i.f. Spot supplies are still offered at considerably less by some holders.

JUNIPER BERRY.—B.P. oil is quoted at 7s. 9d. per lb., spot.

LEMON is firm at 6s. 3d. per lb. for good brands, with practically no oil offering at less than 6s. For new crop 5s. 9d. c.i.f. might be considered in some directions, but from 6s. to 6s. 4d. is about the general quotation.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin has been in fair demand and is dearer at 4s. 3d. per lb. spot; for shipment at 4s. 4d. c.i.f. to arrive, after reaching 4s. 5d. c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—Supplies are obtainable on the spot at 6s. 6d. per lb. In some directions stocks are firmly held at 7s.

PATCHOULI.—In response to further inquiries, usual Singapore quality is dearer at 14s. 6d. per lb.

PENNYROYAL.—Spanish is firmly held at 7s. 6d. per lb. in view of the prospect of higher prices in the near future.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is again higher all round. It is reported that several London agents for American shippers have sent instructions to this market to buy spot lots, and a fair business has been done for reshipment to the United States, from 95s. to 100s. having been paid. For shipment 120s. c.i.f. has been quoted "if obtainable." A small parcel of H.G.H. was on offer during the week at 95s., London terms. Japanese dementholised has been quiet and easier during the week, with spot sales at 26s. per lb. On Wednesday the demand improved, and sellers now quote 27s. to 27s. 6d. In forward positions there are sellers of October (ship undeclared) at 23s. c.i.f.; ship declared, 23s. 6d.; November, 19s. 6d.; October-December has been sold at 18s., 18s. 1½d., 18s. 3d., and 18s. 6d., with buyers at highest price; January-March, 16s. 3d. (paid), 16s. 6d. asked, with buyers of fair quantity at the lower figure. It appears that the latter position has been "oversold," both on this market and Hamburg, which was indicated by the recent decline, when October-December position fell by 2s. 6d., whereas January-March declined 1s. only. In view of the heavy discount on this position, consumers have been placing fair orders.

SANDALWOOD.—B.P. East Indian is unchanged at from 24s. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. West Australian, 90 per cent., is offered in single case at 17s. per lb., and less for quantity.

SPEARMINT.—American is advancing in the States, from 60s. to 62s. per lb. c.i.f. being quoted for shipment. On the spot, holders would sell at from 56s. to 60s. per lb.

SAFFRAFRAS.—Genuine American is a shade easier at 4s. 8d. per lb. on the spot.

SPIKE.—Spanish on the spot is offered at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., according to quality.

VEITVERT.—Bourbon has advanced considerably and sales in France have been made recently on the basis of 650 fr. per kilo. Spot supplies are limited, and only small lots are offered at about 55s.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries named during the period November 12 to 18 inclusive:—Bergamot (It.), 4 cs., 2 x ½ cs.; camphor (U.S.), 2 dm.; caraway (Hungy.), 19 cs.; cananga (Germ.), 1 cs., (U.S.), 4 cs.; cedar leaf (U.S.), 10 cs.; cinnamon leaf (Cey.), 4 dm., (Seych.) 9 dm.; citronella (Cey.), 3 dm.; copaiba (U.S.), 4 cs.; eucalyptus (Sp.) 7 cs., (Aust.) 180 cs.; geranium (Alg.), 7 cs.; guaiacumwood (Holl.), 1 cs.; juniper berry (Germ.), 1 cs.; juniper wood (Germ.), 2 cs.;

lavender (Fr.), 8 cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.), 1 dm.; mousse de Chine (Fr.), 1 cs.; orange (Can.), 24 cs.; orris (Fr.), 7 cs.; peppermint (Jp.) 70 cs., (U.S.) 21 cs.; lemon (It.) 43 cs., 10 x ½ cs.; linaloe (Germ.), 3 cs.; rosewood (Fr.), 1 dm.; saffrafras (U.S.), 10 cs.; spike (Sp.), 5 dm.; ylang ylang (Fr.), 1 cs.; undescribed (Jp.) 2 cs., (U.S.) 1 dm.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A STEADY tone continues throughout, and there are no important changes to record; business has been up to recent improved scale. Continental quotations are also very steady, and in some instances show a tendency to harden. Bromides are unsettled at the moment and in some respects easier.

ACETANILIDE continues to meet with fair business, with dealers' prices steady at about 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN is irregular on spot, with offers varying from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. per lb.; business remains poor.

ASPIRIN.—The demand has been quite good, with dealers' prices for five-cwt. lots at 2s. 5½d., and smaller lots from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.

BARBITONE meets with very little inquiry and dealers' prices are easier at from 9s. 9d. to 10s. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (0.03) is dull and rather easy as quoted by dealers at about 2s. 9d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—British is quoted at works in quantities from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Dealers offer small lots of Continental, practically free from chlorine, at 3s. 6d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is unchanged, with occasional small business at about 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—There is little change to report on the past week and the spot position continues unsettled on last week's lower level of values; business has been limited. It is understood that potash and soda are being offered c.i.f. at about 1s. 3d. per lb. Supplies of potash seem very free. On spot, ammonium, 2s. 3d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb.; slightly more is asked for crystals than for granular.

CALCIUM LACTATE is rather dearer this week, with dealers offering in quantities at 1s. 5d. per lb., and smaller lots up to 1s. 6½d. per lb.

CALOMEL.—Makers' prices are 4s. 2d. to 4s. per lb., according to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Duty paid is steady at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. per lb., but these prices might be discounted for good business.

CITRIC ACID.—There is practically no business here. Dealers continue to quote for arrival at about 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent., the lower price for large quantities of B.P. crystals.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is cheaper this week, with dealers offering down to 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.; market quiet.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains very quiet, with dealers' prices about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE, although quiet, is rather firmer, on account of dearer Continental quotations: spot, about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—One or two large parcels have been offering at cut prices, but the market is otherwise steady at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE remains quiet, with prices unchanged at about 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Bulk quantities are steady at 2s. 3d. per lb., with small lots in bottles quoted up to 2s. 5d. per lb. Technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £42 per ton, spot, net.

METHYL SALICYLATE is very steady, with business moving quite well. Dealers quote for quantities in carboys at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; single bottles, 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL remains quiet and rather unsteady as quoted by dealers at 16s. 9d. to 17s. 3d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR is unchanged, dealers quoting B.P. finest Dutch at 74s. to 75s. per cwt. on the spot.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) continues bright at the recently advanced prices of 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is quiet but steady at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN has been moving fairly well, but most business has been put through at cut prices: quotations vary from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity.

PHENAZONE is inclined to harden from 6s. 3d. up to 6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d. per lb. Continental prices are firm.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN shows no change, with a fair volume of spot business passing at about 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Quite good business is being done by dealers, who quote about 7½d. per lb. for quantities in drums to arrive.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is inclined to harden from the present spot price of 5s. 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN is now generally quoted at 3s. 9d. per lb. for quantities; business has been limited.

SACCHARIN.—Up to to-day there has been no change in prices.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Business continues quite good with prices steadily maintained at 1s. 4d. per lb. for quantities and 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for small lots.

SALOL is steady but rather quiet, with dealers quoting 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4½d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Business has been fairly good, with prices for one-cwt. lots about 1s. 9d. per lb.; small lots up to 1s. 11d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is very irregular on a flat market; isolated spot offers are down to 10s. 6d., while others are at 11s. to 12s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Business continues in good volume and prices are steady: crystals, 2s. 1d. per lb.; powder, 2s. per lb.; less for large quantities.

SULPHONAL remains flat on spot at from 11s. 9d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *levis* shows no further drop in value, but the market remains quiet; dealers quote 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—The demand remains poor, with dealers quoting to arrive at 11½d. to 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

THYMOL is steady on a rather quiet market, with dealers offering spot B.P. fine white at 13s. per lb.

VANILLIN has been in request in small parcels and selling round about 22s. per lb.

Among the arrivals of chemicals which have paid Key Industry Duty are the following: Amidopyrazoline (phenazone), £252; argyrol, £934; butyl alcohol, £4,575; "hydroxide," £283; potassium bromide, £684; rhodine crystals, £294; sodium salicylate powder and crystals, £756; chemicals, undescribed, £3,473.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, November 18.

A SATISFACTORY volume of business is reported from most quarters, and the general tone continues very steady, with not a few signs of firmer conditions quite possible in the near future. Caustic potash prices have been revised by the Continental Convention, and arsenic is again cheaper on a dull market.

ACETIC ACID is very steady and sales continue quite up to average: 80 per cent. technical, £33; 80 per cent. pure, £39 per ton, in barrels; glacial, 99 to 100 per cent. pharmaceutical, £66 5s. per ton, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE is firm and the market is active: B.C.S. quality in drums, ex wharf, £78 to £80 per ton.

ALUM continues to meet with fair business, with lump steady on spot at about £9 per ton, in casks.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS).—Quite good business is being done, but dealers are competing severely at cut rates: quoted at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent, in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—Grey galvanising is quite steady, with fair spot business passing at about £25 per ton, in casks.

ARSENIC.—Cornish white powdered is now being quoted at about £14 10s. per ton, f.o.r. at the mines, with nothing but small domestic business about. America is not competing with this figure.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is very steady on a fairly active market at about £9 per ton, for 98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals, in casks, spot.

BARYTES has been moving well, with importers offering at about £3 5s. to £5 15s. per ton, c.i.f., according to quality and quantity.

BLEACHING POWDER is steady but not much in demand. Dealers offer 35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine, spot, at

about £9 5s. to £9 10s. per ton, in casks; British makers' price for home trade, £9 10s. f.o.r.

COPPER SULPHATE is irregular, while the export demand has been rather disappointing. The revival of business usually looked for at this time is very backward and competition is keen. Current quotations range down to £24 5s., and even less, but the larger makers are asking still £25, although doubtless taking less, according to quantity. This refers to casks, f.o.b., less 5 per cent. discount. The U.K. exports for October were 488 tons, making an aggregate of 36,919 tons for the ten months, against 38,869 tons in the same period last year.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains quiet, with foreign at 76s. to 78s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., according to quantity, to come forward.

EPSOM SALT.—Commercial quality has been moving well and prices are very steady from £5 per ton upwards, in bags, spot; slightly cheaper for quantities to come forward.

FORMALDEHYDE continues firm, with plenty of business about: spot, £40 per ton for 40 per cent. by volume, ex wharf, London. American and Continental prices are fully up to these levels.

GLAUBER'S SALT continues steady as quoted at about £5 12s. 6d. per ton, for commercial quality in bags; business has been fairly good.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate, brown, £42 12s. 6d.; white, £44 5s. spot; red lead, £43 5s. per ton; white lead, dry, £42 7s. 6d.; ground in oil, £43 17s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. London. Cheaper prices quoted at the close to-day, but the market is very steady, and it is expected that an upward movement will take place very shortly.

LITHOPONE has been quite active of late and prices are fully £20 to £20 10s., according to grade, of 30 per cent. Continental red seal.

OXALIC ACID is fairly steady, with spot price from 3½d. to 3½d. per lb.; quantities are slightly cheaper.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—The Continental Convention has fixed the following prices to arrive:—Up to 5 tons, £29 12s.; 5 to 15 tons, £27; over 15 tons, £26 10s. per ton, ex wharf. Spot lots, about £30 per ton.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is unchanged, with business fairly good on spot: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 to £24 5s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 15s. per ton, in casks. Quantities for shipment at cheaper prices.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE continues in fair demand at 5½d. to 6d. per lb., in drums, for commercial quality.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is well maintained on an active market at 7½d. to 7½d. per lb., spot and forward.

POTASSIUM BICROMATE from British makers is unchanged at 4½d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC is moving fairly well on spot, with prices steady: dog-tooth crystals, £32 to £32 7s. 6d.; medium, about £30; fine white crystals, £21 10s. per ton, in casks, ex wharf. Shipment prices for quantities are slightly cheaper.

SALTCAKE from British makers is unchanged at £3 15s. per ton, delivered in bulk, for home trade only.

SODA CRYSTALS (carbonate) from British makers is unaltered at £5 to £5 5s. per ton, in bags, ex rail depot.

SODIUM ACETATE remains dull and is rather cheaper at £17 15s. per ton, ex store.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—Refined from British makers is unchanged at £10 10s. per ton, in bags, carriage paid, for home trade.

SODIUM BICROMATE from British makers is quoted for home trade at 3½d. per lb., carriage paid; dealers offer at level prices.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers' prices are unchanged and market rather quiet: pea crystals, photographic quality, £13 10s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial lump, £9 per ton, in casks, ex wharf. British makers' prices, £14 to £15 per ton, according to quantity, delivered to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is still very sluggish and there is hardly any inquiry in London: 96 per cent., £12 7s. 6d.; refined, £12 15s. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London. Liverpool prices, 2s. 6d. per ton less.

SODIUM NITRITE is seldom in request in London, with the quoted price unsteady at about £22 7s. 6d. per ton, for 100 per cent. basis.

SODIUM SULPHIDE remains quiet and unchanged: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 10s.; broken, £12 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR continues firm, American crude is £5 10s. per ton, delivered Manchester, with a fair demand. Refined is £11 upward for flowers, and £9 to £9 5s. for roll, delivered from London warehouse.

ZINC PRODUCTS.—There was a substantial setback in zinc, in spite of further reduced stocks in America, but there has been no material alteration so far in the prices for allied products. The largest makers in this country quote white seal at £46 to £52 10s., green seal at £43 10s., and red seal

at £42 10s. per ton; the setback in metal has interfered with business in oxides.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Fairly good business is the general report, with the tone steady. Pitch shows a good improvement, both in price and movement. ANILINE OIL meets with fair business in limited quantities at about 7d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is unchanged as quoted by British makers at about 7d. per lb., naked at works. BETANAPHTHOL has been moving fairly well, with prices steady at about 11½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL shows no change, with the market rather quiet: pure, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; 90's, about 1s. 8d. per gallon. XYLOL shows little life: pure, 2s. 2d. per gallon; commercial, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per gallon. CARBOLIC ACID crystals continue at last week's improved price of 4½d. per lb., f.o.b. in bulk quantities. Business, however, has been small. CREOSOTE OIL is very steady and moving quite well: ex works, 6½d., and f.o.b. 7d. per gallon, in bulk packing. CRESYLIC ACID is rather dearer, with 97 to 99 per cent. up to about 1s. 7d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE remains flat, and importers' prices are weak: balls or flakes, £13; powder or crystals, £10 10s. per ton, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is moving in small lots at £47 per ton, in drums, ex wharf, with a cheaper price for large quantities quoted. PYRIDINE is moving in limited quantities, with prices about 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. per gallon. PITCH.—Much dearer prices are now quoted, and there is a little more life in the market: f.o.b. East Coast, 45s. per ton.

Fixed Oils, etc.

IN some directions better conditions prevail this week, noticeably in acid oils, palm and groundnut oils. Castor, coconut and cotton remain dull. Lined oil and turpentine are easier. ACID OILS are steadier but still quiet; coconut and palm kernel, 39s.; groundnut, 35s. 6d.; soya, 32s. spot. CASTOR continues dull; pharmaceutical about 54s.; first pressings, 49s.; second pressings, about 45s. 6d. per cwt. in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT is rather easier on a dull market; deodorised, spot, 52s.; Ceylon, 45s. 9d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 59s. c.i.f. COTTON is still very flat; deodorised, 50s.; common edible, 48s.; soapmaking, 44s.; crude, about 41s. spot. GROUNDNUT is firm at higher prices; deodorised, 54s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 50s. 6d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is steadier at better rates; deodorised, 49s. 6d.; crude, 44s. spot. PALM.—There is a much better tone after some weeks of depression. Prices are higher and the market closes firm. Lagos, 39s. 9d.; softs, 39s. 6d.; mediums, 40s. 3d.; hards, 40s.; bleached, 42s. 3d., all spot. RAPE is rather quiet but values are firm as quoted: refined, 53s.; crude, 50s. spot. SOYA is quiet with values unsteady; deodorised, 48s.; crude, 42s. 6d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Business generally quiet and prices for all positions are on a lower level than last week. On spot, 37s. 6d.; November, 36s. 6d.; December, 36s. 3d.; January-April, 36s.; May-August, 35s. Boiled oil, 39s. 9d. spot. Hull, on spot, 37s. 1½d.; November-December, 37s. 1½d.; January-April, 36s. 6d.; May-August, 35s. 6d. TURPENTINE has again reacted, chiefly in sympathy with American quotations, the spot value at Savannah having dropped to 105½ cents. At the lower level there, however, big interests are said to be buying. Demand at this end has been generally dull. The London deliveries for last week were 1,629 barrels, making a total of 80,013 barrels since January 1 compared with 89,536 barrels last year. Stocks were returned at 54,557 barrels, which together with 2,000 barrels landing and 2,800 barrels afloat made the London visible supply 59,357 barrels compared with 47,146 barrels at the same date last year. The quantities available in outports are said to be very light, and rather better deliveries may be seen in the near future. London spot closed on Wednesday evening at 75s. 6d. per cwt., December 76s., and January-April, 76s. 6d. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels is steadier at 64s. 6d. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—There is no material change to report. Prices are much about the same and business is still very limited. BENZOL.—Market continues firm with business active. Crude 65's, 1s. 3d.; standard motor, 1s. 8d.; and pure, 1s. 11d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL.—Market unchanged and rather dull; 950 gravity, £3 17s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 7s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.—Wax continues to move fairly well on a steady market, quoted at 3¼d. to 5d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is firm and moderately active at 23s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS are steady and unchanged: American standard white, 1s.; water white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6d. to 6½d. ex tank. 6½d. buyers' barrels filled free, and 10½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS are quiet and values easy as quoted: special No. 1, £23; No. 1, £26 10s.; No. 2, £24 7s. 6d.; No. 3 half-white, £23; No. 4 half-white, about £15 per ton, drums and barrels

free, ex wharf, London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are firmer: 90 to 160, 1s. 5d.; heavy, 90 to 190, 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per gallon. PETROLEUM JELLIES are dull and easy: white to snow white, £55 to £59; amber and yellow, £19 10s. to £23; red vet, £19 12s. 6d.; dark stiff green, £15 per ton, ex wharf, barrels free. LUBRICATING OILS.—There is no special change to report on spot or for shipment; business quiet: spot, pales, £11 to £23 7s. 6d.; reds, £13 5s. to £23 7s. 6d.; dark cylinders, £13 10s. to £34; filtered cylinders, £21 to £34 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. SOLUBLE OILS AND CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £28 10s. per ton, according to grade. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is unchanged at £17 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

DURING the month of August 1925 Bulgaria exported 66 kilos of rose oil, valued at 2,865,028 leva, to the following destinations: United States, 1; France, 42; Switzerland, 20; and other countries, 3 kilos. During the period January 1 to August 31 exports totalled 1,487 kilos, valued at 56,363,501 leva.

German Tartaric Acid

THE three German manufacturers of tartaric acid—Joh. A. Benckiser, Ludwigshafen, C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Nieder-Ingelheim, and Chemische Fabrik vormals Goldenberg Geromont & Co., Wiesbaden—have reopened their joint sales office, closed a few years ago. The new distributing organisation is known as the "Vereinigte Weinsäurefabriken G.m.b.H."; headquarters are 25 Mainzerstrasse, Wiesbaden.

St. Vincent Arrowroot

THERE was no fixing of prices in the London market by the St. Vincent Arrowroot Growers' and Exporters' Association during the year 1924. The position as regards this commodity remained satisfactory (says the annual Colonial report on St. Vincent), the market price being about 4d. per lb.; 2,952,535 lb., of the value of £51,361, were exported, compared with 2,177,183 lb., of the value of £31,829, in 1923.

Canadian Honey

THE annual production of honey in Quebec Province amounts to about four million lb. extracted and 300,000 lb. comb honey. These figures show a consistent annual increase, as Government bee inspectors visited about 8,000 apiarists, of whom one thousand were in their first year. Three years ago beekeepers in Quebec amalgamated for the sale of their products. Members send their produce to warehouses in Montreal and Quebec, where it is graded into five qualities, which determine the price. The association has adopted uniform packages for the domestic trade, the mark of the society being a guarantee of superior quality. Generally speaking, this amalgamation has been effective in securing better prices for the members.

Sierra Leone Ginger and Kola

DURING 1924 the exports of ginger from Sierra Leone amounted in value to £105,633, against £46,236 in 1923. Of the total exports, 24,839 cwt. were shipped to the United States and 13,641 cwt. to the United Kingdom. The European market (says the Trade Report for the Colony for 1924) appears to be improving, as in 1923 the United States absorbed 87 per cent. of the total output of the colony. Although there was a slight decline in exports of kola, it is of interest to note that Sierra Leone kolas maintained their hold on the French Senegal and Nigerian markets. Shipments to Dakar increased by £12,227 and to Lagos by £8,081. The decrease was entirely in shipments to British Gambia, which declined to the extent of £26,469. Exports to Europe amounted to only 374 lb.

French Peppermint Oil

DURING the present year about \$115,000 worth of peppermint oil from the Alpes Maritimes Department of France has been shipped to the United States at an average selling price of \$5.50 to \$6.00 per lb. It is estimated that the yield from one hectare (2.49 acres) is from 8,000 to 10,000 kilos of fresh herb. In the Siagne Valley it is calculated that 300 kilos of fresh plant produce one kilo of essential oil, elsewhere a yield of two kilos to about 1,000 kilos of stems and green leaves is claimed. The sp. gr. is about 0.900 to 0.925, and is soluble in four times its volume of 70 per cent. alcohol. It has been proved by experience that all parts of the plant do not give the same proportion of oil, and it is more abundant when the plants have grown in a hot region and have flowered to the best advantage. Fresh plants give more oil than dry ones, as certain parts of the dry plant, rich in oil, break off and are lost. The plant is in full bearing in its second or third year but the plantation should be renewed every four or five years to get the best results.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Labelling of Poisons Order

SIR,—It is strange that only one letter should appear in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* in reply to that of Mr. R. A. Cripps (*C. & D.*, October 24, p. 597). I should say that all the chemists of Great Britain are of the opinion that these new regulations are absurd. Mr. Bilson made an extraordinary statement at Portsmouth; if correctly reported, he said that "the labelling of poisonous drugs would not prove to be very irksome," and, further, that "the heroin regulations had nothing to do with the Pharmaceutical Society." Is not Mr. Bilson one of our representatives, and are all our councillors alike? Are they afraid to put up a fight? Members of clubs are up in arms against the Home Office; and the "Manchester Daily Dispatch," in an editorial article on November 6, said: "In some respects the nation returned to the schoolroom, and even to the nursery, during the war. Grown people were treated as children. Regulations, most absurd and childish for normal days, have persisted until quite recently. It is a vice of our governmental system that, while it permits such things as the sale of liquor, it proceeds to surround them with every conceivable stigma and limitation. It would, at least, be more logical to forbid altogether." Some time ago the Retail Pharmacists' Union sent out a circular with a headline "Attempting the Impossible"; this body is afraid to do anything more, and the Pharmaceutical Society is doing nothing. I ask, is there not a strong man in our ranks? Some day one or more of these bureaucrats will be publishing records of the fools they have met.—I am, etc.,

HEROIN (9/11).

SIR,—I have been reading with much interest your answers to correspondents who are requiring further light on the new Labelling of Poisons Order as it affects their own proprietaries. I note that, after giving one correspondent some useful advice, you state: "The purpose of the Order is to make a public declaration of what are poisons, but when this is done the public will not be a penny the better or worse." Is it not highly probable, and certainly very possible, that the effect of the Order, as far as the public is concerned, will be for the worse? Reviewing the various classes of poisoning cases that arise, is it not a fact that by far the largest class is that of suicide? Is this new Order intended to, or likely to, diminish these cases? Is it not far more likely to increase them? "How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds make deeds ill done!" A fresh range of poisons is now revealed to the would-be suicide. Perchance, however, the authorities responsible for the Order were more concerned about cases of accidental poisonings: in what way will this Order tend to prevent such cases? It will certainly not prevent those numerous accidental poisoning cases which arise through the mental obfuscation of the person swallowing the poison. Nor will it have much effect on that class of person who persists in taking excessive doses of drugs whether they are labelled "poison" or not. Perhaps the object of the Order is to inform the public that, instead of swallowing what they imagined were harmless drugs, they are in reality consuming an appreciable amount of poison: if that is the object, then I am convinced the Order will fail in its purpose—the mere fact that such an enormous number of preparations will have to be labelled "poison" will deprive the word of much of its significance. Is it desired to prohibit the use by the public of these valuable drugs that we have decided to call "poison"? If so, the public will certainly be the losers, even as they would be if it were decided to prohibit the use of those more deadly instruments, gas ovens and razors, for the reason that the advantages of use are greater than the disadvantages.—Yours faithfully,

PERCENTAGE (10/11).

British versus Foreign Goods

SIR,—While strongly supporting the effort to push British goods, I feel that there is one point which should be made clear, namely, when are goods British? Does the fact that the goods are made in the British Empire by offshoot branches of the parent firm (American or otherwise), by whom one presumes the branch profits to be appropriated, justify the assumption that such goods are British? If such is not the case, how many *bona-fide* British tooth-pastes, for example, are there on the market with an advertised sales value approaching that of any American paste? Again, what is the position of the ultra-patriotic pharmacist who, with little real knowledge of the composition of the British paste he pushes and sells, is sued by a customer for dental damage alleged to be due to the paste he bought on the pharmacist's strong recommendation? Lastly, in view of the fact that the pharmacist has to pay his Government taxes, he has to consider his profit ratios. While admitting that buying on best terms the profit on *bona-fide* British goods is usually a fair one, it should be recollected that it is impossible to forecast sales exactly, and it consequently frequently occurs that the pharmacist gets short-stocked on one or two lines, and therefore has to buy supplies from his patent house to carry on until he can make up another direct order. Now, in the case of some quick-selling toilet requisites of foreign origin, it is possible to buy a single unit at practically full profit price. Cannot British makers devise a scheme to cover this difficulty, either on the basis adopted by Bovril, Ltd., or by allowing one or two intermediate orders to count towards the bonus order?—Yours faithfully,

G. H. PIERSON.

Bayswater, W.2.

SIR,—The appeal for the support of British-made and British-owned goods, providing that they are placed on the market at an economic price, are artistic, and are at least as good as foreign, seems, in your correspondence columns, to have elicited general approval. Mr. Marns, in his reply (*C. & D.*, November 14, p. 705), says that he has it "on the authority" of the United Drug Co. that well over 90 per cent. of the goods of the company are made in England. It is good to hear it; but most of the profits will swell the pockets of that American board of directors! Anyhow, I cannot see what ultimate good Rexall is going to bring to pharmacy in general, or pharmacists in particular. I have before me an advertisement of this firm in the "Paignton Observer" of November 5. This is the style to which at least one member of our Council is willing to attach his name: "Rexall's Autumn Sale Bargains. Wonderful value for one penny. 1s. Rexall Tooth Paste: sale price, two for 1s. 1d. 2s. 6d. Rexall Hair Tonic: sale price, two for 2s. 7d. ... and so on. Rexall pharmacist! It may be legitimate advertisement, but it is obvious that no individual chemist who valued his own personality would link his pharmacy up with such "catch-penny" methods.—Yours faithfully,

A. J. MERRIFIELD.

Chagford.

SIR,—At a time when everyone is talking "British Goods for the British Pharmacist" and "Be British and Buy British," I am glad to note that Mr. Kemp has brought Mr. Marns to book so neatly. And now I would like, for information's sake, to ask the latter gentleman if he can refute the oft-repeated statement that the Rexall goods which he retails are produced by an American company which is financed mainly by American money, and that the only interest the said company has in the British pharmacist is in his diploma. Mr. Marns, as a Pharmaceutical Society's councillor, should be on a higher plane than this, and the percentage of British labour which he quotes as employed by this company in this country will not enable him to wriggle away from the fact that he is lending himself to promote the business of a firm which has not the British pharmacist at heart. There are hundreds of pharmacists up and down the country doing exactly what Mr. Marns is doing, and I often wonder whether they ever seriously consider that they are the very men who are helping to strengthen that which, some day, may demand that they shall march to music with the goose-step.—Yours truly,

C. H. G. (17/11).

Legal Queries

S. H. (6/11).—The Chest Balm label should bear the declaration: "Contains morph. hyd., 0.05 per cent.—Poison."

S. D. (12/11).—A mixture containing 0.1 per cent. of chloroform is not a poison within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

G. C. J. (11/11).—The cough linctus label should state, "Contains tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. '85, 1 in 21.3 [or 4.69 per cent., approx.]—Poison."

H. J. F. (8/11).—The label for the cough mixture, the formula for which you send, should bear the words: "Contains liq. opii sed. B.P.C. 1/24—Poison."

Lignum (26/10).—The registration of trade-marks is dealt with fully in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1925. If there are any further details you require we shall be glad to supply them.

D. R. M. (23/10).—The words "All unhealthy conditions of the skin" for which the skin lotion is to be used would render the preparation liable to medicine-stamp duty.

Galenical (27/10).—The preparation you refer to would have to bear a medicine stamp as you are not a qualified chemist. You will also require to hold a patent-medicine licence.

T. & R. (4/11).—The best declaration on the ammonia label would be simply "Contains 10 per cent. of ammonia" or, underneath the title of the preparation, "10 per cent."

M. J. L. (29/10).—There is nothing illegal in supplying cocaine to a retired doctor for his own use, but we question whether it is wise under these circumstances. It is the chemist who usually pays the penalty for any slip.

W. C. L. (10/11) employ a manager who has reached the age of seventy. Must he still be insured under the National Insurance scheme? [As regards Health Insurance, liability to pay contributions ceases when the insured person reaches the age of seventy. On the other hand, at present, the liability to be insured under the Unemployment scheme continues beyond that age unless the insured person is in receipt of an old age pension. Consequently "W. C. L." and their manager must still pay Unemployment Insurance contributions, but not Health Insurance contributions.]

C. E. & Co. (11/11).—The Children's Cough Mixture label you send would render the article liable to medicine-stamp duty on account of the claim to proprietary rights in the name "Dr. Jones's," and the recommendation of the mixture for coughs. The Female Mixture being for "all derangements" peculiar to women, and the use of the name "Dr. Jones," in the possessive case, would also be liable. The Nerve Tonic is on the border line as "Nerves" and "Sleeplessness" may be construed to be ailments when coupled with the implied recommendations of "the leading nerve specialists of Australia."

L. B. L. (9/11).—The following are notes on the labels you send:—*Liquid Ammonia*: The statement, "liq. ammon., B.P.," is sufficient without the percentage of ammonia; the same applies to the label for the stronger solution. The statements on the labels for *bronchial lozenges* and *cough balsam* are correct, the amounts stated being presumably anhydrous morphine. The equivalents are shown on the *C. & D. Poisons Card*, No. 4. *The Indigestion Mixture*: "Contains tr. nuc. vom. B.P. 1/43—Poison," is the correct abbreviation, the same remark applying to the tonic mixture, except that here the quantity is 1/45.

J. W. B. (10/11).—It is necessary to label preparations made from P. J. F. formulas with the amount of poison, if any, contained therein. Those you send should be labelled as follows:—*Digestive Mixture*: "Contains tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. '85 1/64—Poison"; *Vital Tonic*: "Contains syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. 1 in 54—Poison"; *Cherry Balsam*: You do not give any definite volume, but the quantity of the solu-

tions makes a mixture containing approximately "Morph. hyd. 1/1094—Poison." An alternative is 0.09 per cent. The amount of liq. pruni virg. is such that the quantity of hydrocyanic acid would appear to be well within *de minimis* rule.

S. H. (7/11).—(1) The abbreviation "Tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. '85" is not mentioned in the table of abbreviations given for the first time in the B.P. 1914. Each separate item, however, has an official abbreviation, if not in the B.P., in the British Pharmaceutical Codex. What one has to decide is the official abbreviation used for any word employed which practically covers all terms in the medicaments prescribed except new chemical names. (2) Fly papers containing arsenic must show the amount contained therein on the label after January 1, 1926. (3) Luminal, a trade name, conveys no meaning as to what the "poison" is. The same applies to veronal and other substances included in the Poisons Schedule. Trade or brand names cannot, in our opinion, be held to be the names of the poison as required by the Labelling of Poisons Order.

E. W. (14/11) asks what amount can be claimed back under the last Finance Act in the following case: A is a widower, aged 70, having an income entirely unearned of £600 per annum, upon which income-tax at the full rate of 4s. 3d. in the £ has been deducted at the source. He employs as housekeeper his daughter, aged 50. [This is not a case in which the special concession allowed by the Finance Act of this year can be claimed. The concession is only allowed in the case of a person of the age of sixty-five or upwards whose total income does not exceed £500 per annum. The assessment for current tax year should be £600, less personal allowance £135 and allowance for daughter housekeeper £25, leaving net taxable income £440, of which £225 is chargeable at half rate, or 2s. in the £, and the remaining £215 at 4s. in the £, giving a total tax due of £65 10s. As the tax deducted at source is £120, there will be £54 10s. to claim back. Note that tax is at rate of 4s., not 4s. 3d., in the £.]

Medico (9/11).—(1) The Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, defines the sale by a chemist of "dangerous" drugs or poisons within Part I of the Poisons Schedule as retail transactions, and provides for an amendment of the law to make the supply possible. The medical man may either sign the poisons register under the conditions given for Part I poisons or send a signed written order, when the chemist may supply the article. The transaction in the latter case is to be entered in the poisons book, and in the case of a "dangerous" drug a cross-reference in the "dangerous" drugs register. The words "signed order" are to be written in the place provided for the signature, and the order must be kept for two years. (2) A chemist may sell 7 lb. hyd. perch. under the proper regulations to a works laboratory. (3) Digitalin granules, being a preparation of digitalin, come within Part II of the Poisons Schedule, and do not require any signature when sold by retail.

Forty Years' Subscriber (12/11), having traded as a private limited company for some time, wishes to trade as an individual, and is buying, he says, all the outside shares in the company. He wants to know if this can be done without the company going into voluntary liquidation, as he is afraid that the going into liquidation might be understood by the public to imply insolvency in the business. [If it is intended to substitute an individual trading concern for the company there is no other way of doing it than by a winding up and dissolution of the company. But what is probably desired may be effected perhaps in this way: "Subscriber" can buy up all the shares of the company except one, and thus acquire practically all the interest with the control. He can then change the present name of the company to whatever other name he wants by passing a special resolution at a meeting of himself and the remaining shareholder altering the name, and then obtaining the consent of the Board of Trade to the change. Notice of the new name has then to be given to the Registrar of Public Companies, who will issue a new certificate of incorporation under the new name.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Mimosa (Cape Province) (7/10).—BATH SALTS are usually made with a base of sodium carbonate, small needle-shaped crystals being supplied for the purpose. The oxygenated property is given by the addition of 2 per cent. of sodium perborate.

Motor-Car (South Africa) (7/10) and *E. F. M.* (19/10).—We are investigating the new polishes for motor-cars to which you refer, and will report later.

F. D., Ltd. (Federated Malay States) (9/10).—The *C. & D. Commercial Compendium* will be published in book form so soon as it has been completed as a serial in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

F. B. (20/10).—INSURANCE PRESCRIPTIONS.—The prescriber should in every case state on the prescription form exactly what he wishes the patient to receive. He should leave no doubt in the mind of the chemist as to the formula to be dispensed. There should be no verbal understanding between doctor and chemist, for a patient is entitled to take his prescription to any chemist on the list. According to the doctor's terms of service, there should be no occasion for any dispenser to refer to a previous order. Such a prescription as the one you submit is incomplete. It should be returned to the prescriber with a request that he will state the formula required. If he intends lin. saponis meth. he should state so, or if he requires spt. saponis, B.P.C., modified by the use of methylated spirit, he should clearly state his intentions. If you marked this prescription ("spirit of soap" 3iv.) "meth." the Pricing Bureau would still be in doubt as to the formula dispensed, and this might lead to a lower price being allowed than the cost of material actually supplied.

G. H. (22/10).—Sodium salicylate solution acts to a limited extent as a solvent for essential oils; that is why tr. camph. cō. and spt. amm. arom. often remain clear when mixed with it.

G. C. (23/10).—We are much obliged for the copy of the interesting formula for elect. ducis, from Wecker's "Antidotarium."

R. J. (23/10).—A list of books on the diseases of dogs was printed in the *C. & D.*, April 4, p. 522.

R. T. (23/10).—HAIR-FIXING PREPARATION.—The addition to the hair fixative of a small proportion of glycerin is required. This gives the softness which is desired.

Heaton (24/10).—CELLULOID VARNISH.—To produce a varnish which will dry quickly with a transparent, glossy finish, celluloid is dissolved in acetone to make a solution containing about three per cent. of celluloid. To this is added about ten per cent. of cyclohexanol acetate, which gives a varnish with the properties desired.

K. Y. B. O. (27/10).—If you have sufficient enterprise the possession of capital will give you decided advantages if you emigrate to Australia. An optical qualification would be an additional advantage. The scope in the drug trade is not, however, unlimited. An article dealing with the subject of Australian prospects was given in the *C. & D.*, January 11, 1919, p. 38.

R. V. (28/10).—The best thing to do to avoid giving the name of the poison on the label of the toothache essence is to use spt. chlorof. in place of chloroform. In the case of the corn paint substitute a small quantity of green aniline dye for the ext. cannab. ind.

H. J. M. (28/10).—RUBBER-STAMP INK.—The following is a formula for violet ink for rubber stamps:—

Methyl-violet	...	...	5ij.
Distilled water	...	...	3x.
Acetic acid	...	...	3i.
Rectified spirit	...	...	3iss.
Glycerin	...	...	to 5x.

Make by rubbing together in a mortar.

W. R. (28/10).—PIGEONS' PILLS.—The following is a formula containing the ingredients you mention:—

Ferri sulph. exsicc.	...	...	3ss.
Pulv. capsici	...	...	3j.
Aloes pulv.	...	...	3j.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	...	...	...
Glyc. tragac.	...	q.s. ad	5ij.

Divide into sixty pills, coat with sugar. Six pills daily for each pigeon.

T. J. S. (28/10).—STRYCHNINE IODIDE is almost insoluble in water, but we cannot find any reference to the exact solubility of the salt.

S. N. (29/10).—WORM-EATEN WOOD.—The spray used for the beetle-infested woodwork of the roof of Westminster Hall, the formula for which was devised by the late Professor Lefroy, consisted of:—

Tetraehlorethane	...	...	50 parts
Cedar wood oil	...	...	6 parts
Solvent soap	...	...	2 parts
Paraffin wax	...	...	2 parts
Trichlorethylene	...	...	40 parts

The men who use the spray must be protected by gas-masks from inhaling the vapour.

F. S. (29/10).—INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT is a variety of methylated spirit free of paraffin and pyridine which can be used for manufacturing purposes. Permission to purchase it and use it must be obtained from the Board of Customs and Excise, and this is only granted for specific purposes.

B. P. & C. (29/10).—INCENSE:—

Benzoin	...	...	3vj.
Gum thus	...	...	3vj.
Storax	...	...	3viij.
Olibanum	...	...	3iv.
Cascarilla	...	...	3xij.

The ingredients, in coarse powder, are mixed together.

V. C. P. (30/10).—POULTRY POWDER.—The following are representative formulas for poultry powder, used to promote egg-laying:—

A	B
Ground rice	Powdered fenugreek 4 oz.
Ground lentils	Powdered black pepper
Ground locust beans	Powdered gentian 4 oz.
Cayenne pepper	Powdered pimento 2 oz.
Dried sulphate of iron	Powdered liquorice 12 oz.
Mix and sift twice. 3 oz. packets, this quantity being used for the food of 12 fowls.	Cayenne pepper ½ oz.
	Linseed meal 20 oz.
	Mix and sift twice. 2 oz. packets, sufficient for the food of 20 hens.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," November 15, 1875

The Chemists' and Druggists' Society

The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland held a special meeting on Wednesday, October 27, for the purpose of considering the Pharmacy Act, Mr. E. M. Hodgson, President, in the chair. The Press applied for admission, but after some discussion it was decided by a majority of members present that reporters should not be admitted. Mr. Hodgson asked was any representative of the Press present, and remarked to a member of the Society who, on a previous occasion, when the Press had been refused admission, had made remark that "there was a chiel amang 'em takin' notes, and faith he'll prent 'em," that on this occasion he would not, so the note book was closed. However, it is no breach of confidence to say that the question as to whether the representatives of the Society should vote for one or two grades was the subject of a long discussion. Messrs. Hayes and Tichborne urging that the interests of the Society would be best served by having but one grade for the present. Mr. Hodgson made an able and vigorous speech in favour of two grades, and his views were supported by Mr. Holmes. Messrs. Goodwin and Allen declined expressing an opinion or voting on the matter at this meeting. At the close of the debate it was proposed by Mr. Hayes and seconded by Mr. Conyngham—that the representatives of the Society or the Council be requested to vote for one grade only for the present, viz., pharmaceutical chemists.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Decimal Equivalents of Vulgar Fractions.—

0.02	$\frac{1}{50}$	0.3437	$\frac{11}{32}$	0.666	$\frac{2}{3}$
0.0208	$\frac{1}{48}$	0.35	$\frac{7}{20}$	0.675	$\frac{27}{40}$
0.025	$\frac{1}{40}$	0.3541	$\frac{17}{48}$	0.68	$\frac{17}{25}$
0.0312	$\frac{1}{32}$	0.36	$\frac{9}{25}$	0.6875	$\frac{11}{16}$
0.033	$\frac{1}{30}$	0.375	$\frac{3}{8}$	0.7	$\frac{7}{10}$
0.04	$\frac{1}{25}$	0.3766	$\frac{11}{29}$	0.7083	$\frac{17}{24}$
0.0416	$\frac{1}{24}$	0.38	$\frac{19}{50}$	0.7187	$\frac{23}{32}$
0.05	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.3958	$\frac{19}{48}$	0.72	$\frac{18}{25}$
0.06	$\frac{3}{50}$	0.4	$\frac{2}{5}$	0.725	$\frac{29}{40}$
0.0625	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.4062	$\frac{13}{32}$	0.729	$\frac{35}{48}$
0.066	$\frac{1}{15}$	0.4166	$\frac{5}{12}$	0.733	$\frac{11}{15}$
0.075	$\frac{3}{40}$	0.42	$\frac{21}{50}$	0.74	$\frac{37}{50}$
0.08	$\frac{1}{12.5}$	0.425	$\frac{17}{40}$	0.75	$\frac{3}{4}$
0.0837	$\frac{1}{12}$	0.433	$\frac{13}{30}$	0.766	$\frac{23}{30}$
0.0937	$\frac{3}{32}$	0.4375	$\frac{7}{16}$	0.7708	$\frac{27}{35}$
0.1	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.44	$\frac{11}{25}$	0.775	$\frac{31}{40}$
0.1041	$\frac{7}{68}$	0.45	$\frac{9}{20}$	0.78	$\frac{19}{25}$
0.12	$\frac{1}{8.33}$	0.4583	$\frac{11}{24}$	0.7812	$\frac{35}{45}$
0.125	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.46	$\frac{23}{50}$	0.7916	$\frac{19}{24}$
0.133	$\frac{2}{15}$	0.466	$\frac{7}{15}$	0.8	$\frac{4}{5}$
0.14	$\frac{7}{50}$	0.46875	$\frac{15}{32}$	0.8125	$\frac{13}{16}$
0.1458	$\frac{7}{48}$	0.475	$\frac{19}{40}$	0.82	$\frac{41}{50}$
0.15	$\frac{3}{20}$	0.4791	$\frac{23}{48}$	0.825	$\frac{33}{40}$
0.1562	$\frac{7}{32}$	0.48	$\frac{12}{25}$	0.833	$\frac{5}{6}$
0.16	$\frac{4}{25}$	0.50	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.84	$\frac{21}{25}$
0.166	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.52	$\frac{13}{25}$	0.8437	$\frac{27}{32}$
0.175	$\frac{7}{40}$	0.5208	$\frac{25}{48}$	0.85	$\frac{17}{20}$
0.18	$\frac{9}{50}$	0.525	$\frac{21}{40}$	0.8541	$\frac{41}{48}$
0.1875	$\frac{3}{16}$	0.5312	$\frac{17}{32}$	0.86	$\frac{43}{50}$
0.2	$\frac{1}{5}$	0.533	$\frac{8}{15}$	0.866	$\frac{13}{15}$
0.2083	$\frac{5}{24}$	0.54	$\frac{27}{50}$	0.875	$\frac{7}{8}$
0.2187	$\frac{7}{32}$	0.5416	$\frac{13}{24}$	0.8791	$\frac{43}{48}$
0.22	$\frac{1}{4.54}$	0.55	$\frac{11}{20}$	0.88	$\frac{22}{25}$
0.2291	$\frac{11}{48}$	0.56	$\frac{14}{25}$	0.9	$\frac{9}{10}$
0.233	$\frac{7}{30}$	0.5625	$\frac{9}{16}$	0.9062	$\frac{29}{32}$
0.24	$\frac{4}{25}$	0.566	$\frac{17}{30}$	0.9166	$\frac{11}{12}$
0.25	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.575	$\frac{23}{40}$	0.92	$\frac{23}{25}$
0.26	$\frac{13}{50}$	0.58	$\frac{29}{50}$	0.925	$\frac{37}{40}$
0.266	$\frac{4}{15}$	0.5833	$\frac{7}{12}$	0.933	$\frac{14}{15}$
0.2707	$\frac{13}{48}$	0.5937	$\frac{19}{32}$	0.9375	$\frac{15}{16}$
0.275	$\frac{11}{40}$	0.6	$\frac{3}{5}$	0.94	$\frac{47}{50}$
0.28	$\frac{7}{25}$	0.6043	$\frac{29}{48}$	0.95	$\frac{19}{20}$
0.2812	$\frac{9}{32}$	0.62	$\frac{31}{50}$	0.9583	$\frac{23}{24}$
0.2916	$\frac{8}{27}$	0.625	$\frac{5}{8}$	0.96	$\frac{24}{25}$
0.3	$\frac{3}{10}$	0.633	$\frac{19}{30}$	0.966	$\frac{29}{30}$
0.3125	$\frac{5}{16}$	0.64	$\frac{16}{25}$	0.9687	$\frac{31}{32}$
0.32	$\frac{3}{25}$	0.6458	$\frac{21}{32}$	0.975	$\frac{39}{40}$
0.325	$\frac{13}{40}$	0.65	$\frac{13}{20}$	0.9793	$\frac{47}{48}$
0.33	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.6562	$\frac{21}{32}$	0.98	$\frac{49}{50}$
0.34	$\frac{17}{50}$	0.66	$\frac{33}{50}$	—	—

Decimal System.—Alternative appellation for the metric system of weights and measures—the sole legal standard in countries other than Great Britain and the United States. The pound is the basic weight legal

in Great Britain, and from this is derived the gallon and its legalised metric equivalent in litres (1 gallon=4.5459631 litres). The National Physical Laboratory will accept for test and verification weights and measures in either Imperial or metric denominations intended to be used in selling and compounding drugs and chemicals. Both the kilogram and the pound are defined arbitrarily as being certain standard weights consisting of platinum, their ratio being 1 kilogram=2.2046 lb. There were formerly several kinds of litres, but in 1924 the Joint Committee for the Standardisation of Scientific Glassware adopted the international litre as the metric unit of volume, this being defined as the volume occupied by one kilogram of water at its temperature of maximum density and under normal atmospheric pressure. The millilitre (mil) is one-thousandth part of a litre, this now being the only recognised subdivision of the standard litre. Glassware may, however, be graduated in G.W.A. units (=grams of water in air), the conversion factor by definition being 1,000 G.W.A. units=1,002 millilitres. The G.W.A. unit replaces the older cubic centimetre (c.c.), and the abbreviation is intended to avoid misuse of, and confusion between, the terms "litre" and "cubic centimetre." The official litre differs from the older cubic centimetre in being independent of metric units of length. (See C. & D., I, 1925, p. 769.)

Decoration, Seasonal.—The retail chemist will find it a good thing to link up his window and other displays with the seasons as closely as possible. A great help in selling seasonal lines is seasonal decorations, of which there is now a great variety obtainable. There are a number of firms, for instance, who specialise in the production of coloured crepe paper in different forms suitable for display. Scenic effects and backgrounds, too, can be obtained which help to give the window a seasonable appearance. For the display of products with which it is desired to associate an outdoor appeal, artificial grass on the base of the window and a suitable scenic background make an effective setting. For Christmas decoration, artificial holly leaves and berries, ivy leaves, cotton-wool, tinsel paper and string are excellent ingredients for a wintry-looking display. For a snow effect, white confetti and mica snow can be mixed together and scattered where needed. To produce snow-covered branches, cover natural branches with paste and sprinkle thickly with white confetti and mica snow. The quickest way is for two people to do the work, one to apply the paste and the other to put on the confetti and mica. Mix the confetti and mica before putting on the branches. Even St. Valentine's Day can be turned to good account for display purposes. For Easter it is a good thing to give both the interior of the shop and the window as springlike an appearance as possible. Light green covering can be used for the bottom and backs of the interior of the showcases and the glass counters. Pale green ribbon or paper might be arranged on the top of the window to form the words "Easter Greetings." Artificial autumn leaves are excellent display aids for a cough- or cold-cure window warning of approaching winter. Seasonal decorations bring the spirit of the times into the shop, and are a means to sales promotion, helping to put customers in a buying mood.

Decorative Effects.—In carrying out special decorative work in the window or shop, it is advisable to get the general effect first of all, and to fill in the fine details afterwards. A great saving of time will result if all materials—coloured paper, tacks or drawing pins, and so on—are placed in readiness beforehand. Festoons and streamers are effective for window display, and are very desirable because they can be used in so many different ways. A tremendous variety of decorative effects for the window can be obtained by the use of crepe paper, artificial flowers, rosettes, fringes, borders, and "cut-outs." Showcases and glass-fronted counters are really miniature display-windows and can be similarly decorated. Coloured ribbon in the window serves a double purpose, as, in addition to acting as a decoration, it can be used to link up a group of products with a showcard which advertises them. With a central feature in the window, to which the special attention of passers-by has been drawn, other less noticeable groups or individual articles may be overlooked; but ribbon used in this way to link

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

up subsidiary articles with the central display gives the window a brighter and more attractive appearance, and also tends to help it to fulfil its function as a composite display unit.

Deed of Arrangement.—When an arrangement by a debtor for the payment of his creditors generally is made by a deed or other written instrument, the document is known as a deed of arrangement. The object of such an arrangement is to avoid bankruptcy when a debtor is unable to pay his debts in full, and to secure an equitable distribution of a composition among his creditors. By this means, an insolvent debtor can, without passing through the bankruptcy court, obtain a discharge for his debts by payment of less than the full amount due. A deed of arrangement must, within seven days after it has been executed either by the debtor or any creditor, be stamped and registered at the Bill of Sale Department of the Central Office of the Supreme Court, otherwise it will be void. The deed will be void, also, unless within twenty-one days after registration it has been assented to by a majority in number and value of the creditors. An arrangement is binding only upon those creditors who execute it or expressly assent to it. If an arrangement by a debtor with his creditors includes an assignment of substantially the whole of his property to a trustee, the assignment operates as an act of bankruptcy, with the result that, if the debtor is subsequently adjudged bankrupt on a petition presented within three months from the date of the deed of assignment, the assignment will be void as against the trustee in bankruptcy, in whom the whole of the property included in the assignment will vest. However, any creditor to whom the trustee under the deed gives notice in the prescribed form must, if he desires to found a bankruptcy petition upon the assignment, present the assignment within one month after service of the notice. There are strict regulations governing the duties of trustees appointed under deeds of arrangement.

Deed of Assignment.—If a deed of arrangement (q.v.) involves the assignment by the debtor to a trustee of property for the benefit of his creditors the instrument is sometimes called a deed of assignment.

Deed of Inspectorship.—A form of deed of arrangement (q.v.) under which the business of a debtor is transferred to persons known as inspectors, whose duty it is to carry on the business or wind it up with a view to the payment of a composition to the creditors.

Deed Poll.—This is a deed made by one party only and declaring the intention of that party only. Such would be the deed by which a person declares his intention to assume a new name. It is distinguished in this respect from an indenture, which is a deed made between two or more parties and expressing their respective intentions as, for instance, an indenture of conveyance of sale of land. The name deed poll had its origin in the fact that the parchment or paper on which it was written was polled smooth or shaven at the top, unlike an indenture, which, being in early times made in two parts, which were intended to correspond, were indented, so that the one on being adjusted fitted in to the other. But in the case of indentures executed since October 1, 1845, no indent is necessary. A deed poll, like other deeds, must be sealed and delivered; but, although it ought to be, it need not be signed. It must be written, printed or engraved on parchment or paper, and the writing may be, in pencil as well as in ink. It should be written before it is sealed. A sealed document which is left blank in some material particular is void, and this is not cured by the essential words being filled in after execution. A deed is delivered by the person who executes it, indicating that he intends it to take effect, generally by placing his finger on the seal and saying, "I deliver this as my act and deed." The deed takes effect from the time of delivery, and not from the date on which it is stated to have been made or executed. In fact,

it may be a good deed, although it bears no date or a wrong date.

Defence of the Realm Acts.—Acts passed, during the European war, under which the Government was given, and exercised, wide powers to make regulations and issue orders controlling the actions of persons and firms. The Acts ceased to have effect on August 31, 1921, the date fixed by Order in Council as the termination of the war. The Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Acts, 1916 and 1920, sanction the occupation by the Government of land and premises taken compulsorily for the purposes of the war until five years after its termination.

Deferred Shares.—Shares upon which no dividend is paid unless and until a certain agreed dividend has been paid on the ordinary and preference shares of the company. The form which they ordinarily take is that of founders' shares—that is, shares paid to the founders as remuneration for founding the company. They are also sometimes issued to underwriters, and even to those taking ordinary shares as an inducement to subscribe for these ordinary shares. Every prospectus issued to the public in connection with the raising of capital by a company must set out the number of founders' or deferred shares (if any) and the nature and extent of the rights the holders have in the property and profits of the company, and also what voting rights the shares carry. The reason for this becomes evident when it is kept in mind that these founders' shares are generally few in number and yet carry a certain proportion of the surplus net profits, which may include, unless expressly provided against, the premium obtained on the issue of additional shares. Thus, where there are founders' shares, so large a part of the profits is absorbed by them in abnormally prosperous years that adequate payments cannot be made to reserve to provide for lean years. They are also a block in the way of any reconstruction of the company.

Degrees in Pharmacy.—The Universities of Manchester and Glasgow have science degrees in pharmacy (i.e., B.Sc. Pharm.). The course is by matriculation and subsequent training in chemistry, botany and pharmacaceutics; there are intermediate and final examinations. London University has established degrees for internal students, and is at the present time (November 1925) arranging for granting the same facilities to external students. The degrees in London University are recognised *pro tanto* for registration subject to passing the Pharmaceutical Society's examination in that part of the syllabus excluded from the University Course, namely, forensic pharmacy. The London University degree is the only one recognised at present by the Pharmaceutical Society. The regulations affecting the degrees may be obtained from the Registrars of the respective Universities. (*C. & D.*, August 15, p. 257.)

Del Credere agents are not only employed to sell or purchase goods, but are also personally liable, from an implied undertaking, to their principals for the due fulfilment of the terms of the contracts into which they enter on their behalf.

Deliquescent.—Term applied to chemicals which absorb water from the atmosphere, and ultimately liquefy (from the Latin *deliquesce*=to melt away). Calcium chloride, ferric chloride, strontium bromide, and the caustic alkalis are typical examples of deliquescent substances; they should be kept in well-stoppered bottles, preferably sealed also by paraffin wax.

Delivery Order (D/O) is an unstamped order from the owner of goods lodged at a warehouse, dock or wharf, instructing the inspector to deliver the goods to the bearer of the order, or the party named thereon by endorsement. Both a dock warrant and a delivery order are negotiable instruments: that is, they are documents which by passing from hand to hand transfer the right to the property referred to therein, and of which they are the title deed.

Demerara.—See Guiana, British.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM

and other ailments due to excess of Uric Acid are relieved by

PHENYL CINCHONINIC ACID

B.P.C. Synonyms ATOPHAN, QUINOPHAN

AND

AGOTAN

Tell your clients that

AGOTAN IS BRITISH

is purer than the standard required by the B.P.C., and is *less expensive than the foreign product.*

An eminent Physician writes :

"I have run through the whole gamut of B.P. remedies, and I have tried, I think, all the proprietary uric acid solvents of the present day, but after many years' experience I have come to rely on AGOTAN as the most trustworthy preparation. The conditions in which it may be prescribed with confidence embrace all forms of SUB - ACUTE RHEUMATISM, MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM or Myalgia, including SCIATICA, BRACHIAL NEURITIS, and GOUT, whether acute or chronic, and most of the GOUTY SKIN DISEASES. The last group often yields remarkably well to AGOTAN."

7½ grain Tablets, 25 and 50 in a bottle. Also in powder in 1 oz. bottles.

Manufactured by

HOWARDS & SONS, Ltd. (Est. 1797), Ilford, London.

J. F. MACFARLAN

& CO.

Offer for prompt delivery:—

ALOID

CAULOPHYLLIN

CIMICIFUGIN

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RESIN JALAP

RESIN SCAMMONY

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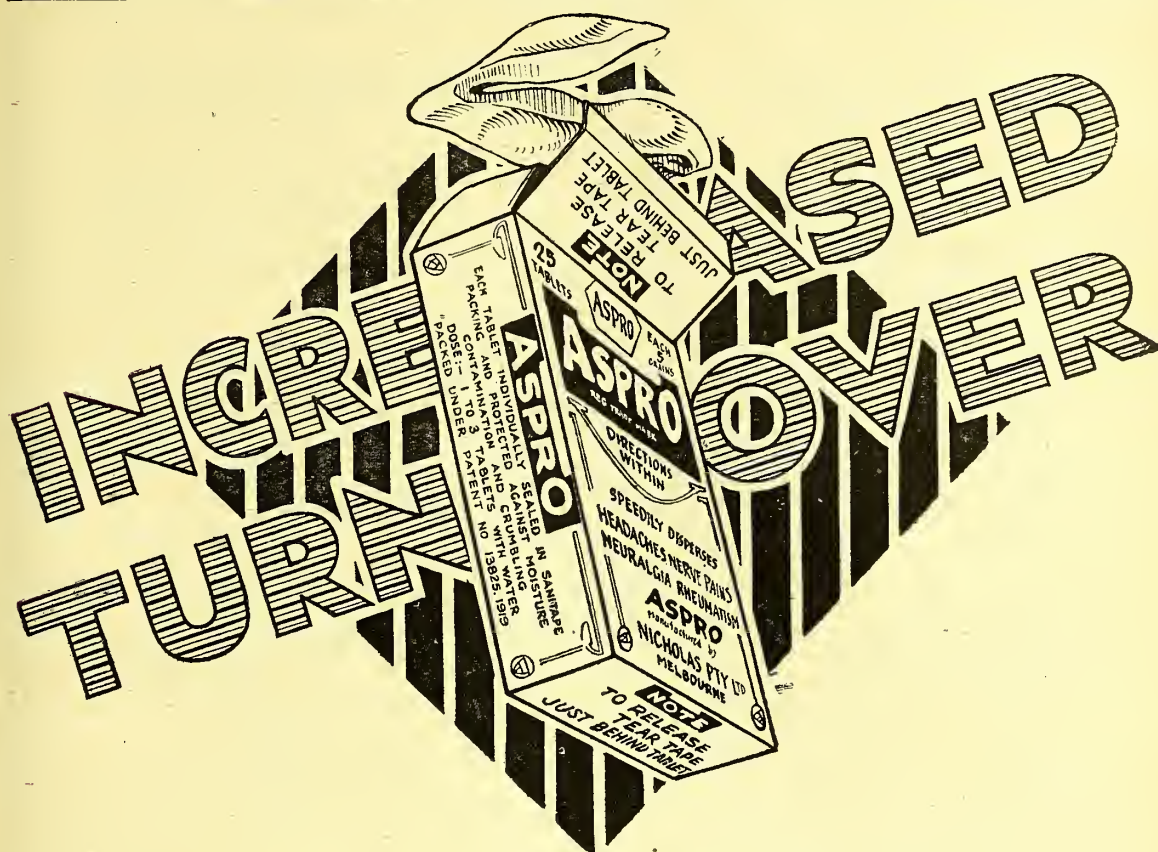
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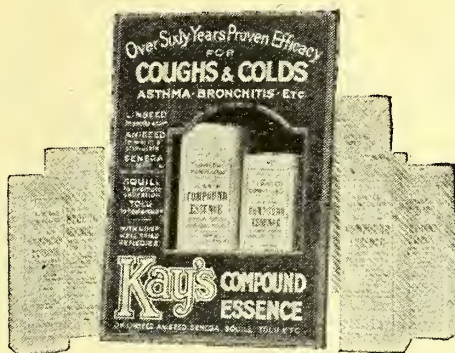
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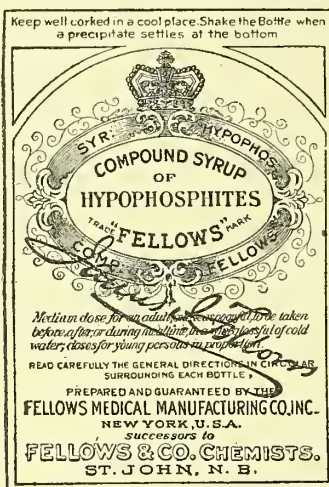
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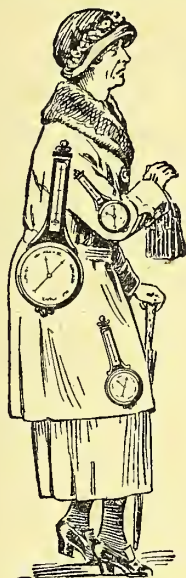
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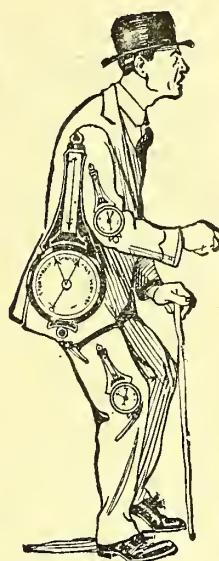
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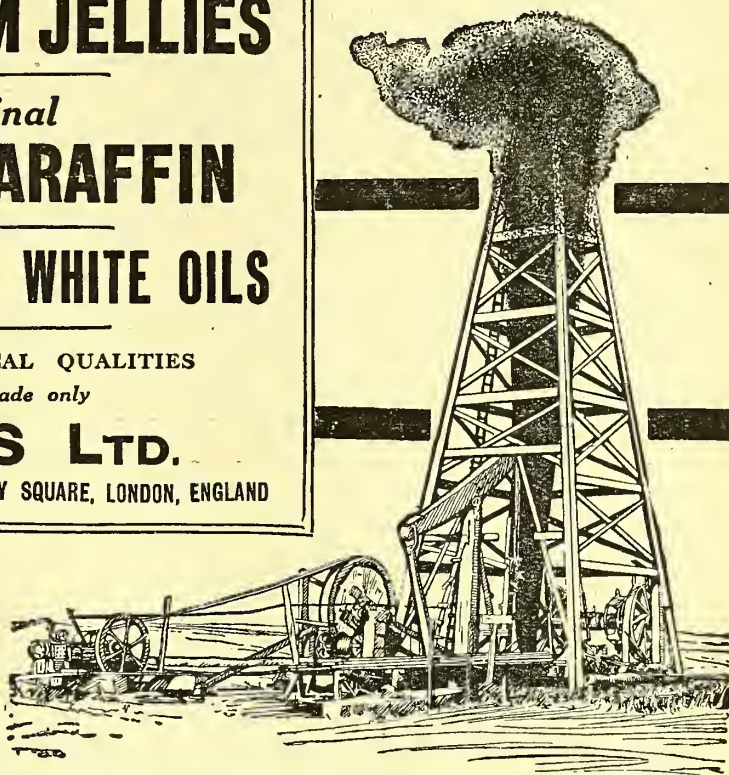
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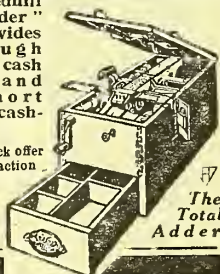
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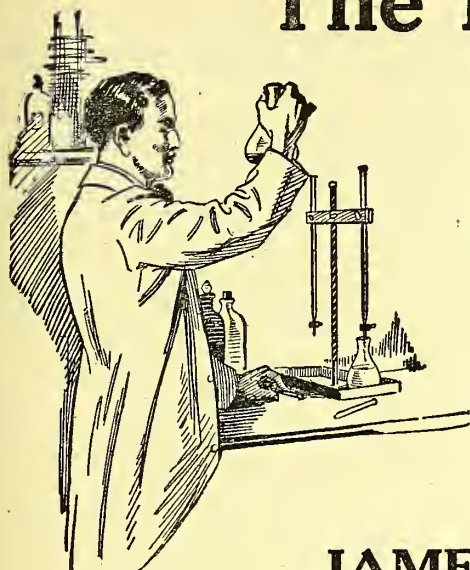
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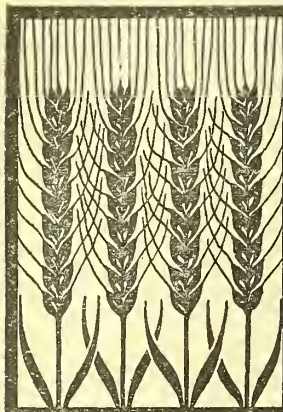
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

NOVEMBER 21, 1925.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

REVISED ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF.

Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let, Goods for Sale, and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

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1.—EAST END.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, under management, about £1,500; double-fronted corner shop, fitted in mahogany; store rooms and yard; rent, 10s. weekly; long lease; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill to be arranged.

2.—WESTERN SUBURB.—Vendor retiring; medium-class Retail and Photographic; good opening for Panel Dispensing; returns for 1925 will be about £1,700; net profit, 25 per cent.; attractive double-fronted shop, with living accommodation; garden; held on lease at moderate rental; price, about £1,250.

3.—LONDON, S.W.—Cash Drug Store in good-class district; established many years; net profit, about £250 per annum; small living accommodation; side entrance and garden; rent, £50; 9 years' lease; to effect a speedy sale, vendor will accept £350.

4.—FOREST HILL.—Family Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, about £2,250, at good prices; large shop, modern double-front, well-fitted and stocked; 8-roomed house, with garden; low rent on lease; price, £1,500 net; ill-health cause of sale.

5.—NORTH LONDON.—Branch Business, conducted under the management of a lady; returns, about £1,200, at good prices; double-fronted shop; held on lease; net rental, £40; price, £550, less than the value of stock and fixtures.

6.—WIMBLEDON (Near).—Family Retail Business; returns average £1,500, plus N.H.I., which covers rent; single-fronted shop; living accommodation with private entrance, garden; price, £900, or would reduce stock.

7.—HARROW.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business in main road position; returns, £1,120, increasing; net profit, £300; modern double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; net rent at present £18 per annum; further details on application; part-payment entertained.

8.—LANCASHIRE.—General Retail Business, with Wine Licence; established 50 years; returns, £2,400; gross profit, £850; good living accommodation; electric light; rent and rates, £90; held on lease; lease and goodwill £500, stock and fixtures at valuation.

9.—KENT.—Drug Store; established 30 years; returns, £25 weekly; gross profit, 33½ per cent.; double-fronted shop, well stocked; 7-roomed house, side entrance; rent, £55; held on lease; price, £1,150; new railway station being opened in close proximity to the Pharmacy.

10.—EAST COAST (Health Resort).—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photographic; returns exceed £1,300 per annum; net profit, £350; large double-fronted shop; rent, £60 yearly; held on lease; price, £1,150.

11.—DERBYSHIRE.—Family Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business; old-established; returns, average £2,300 per annum under management; net profit, £440; large double-fronted shop, 24 ft. x 18 ft., well fitted in mahogany; lock-up Pharmacy and store rooms; held on lease; terms, £300 plus valuation of stock and fixtures.

12.—NORTH-EAST PORT (Death Vacancy).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business for disposal owing to sudden death of Proprietor; returns, average £2,500, at good prices; lock-up pharmacy; new lease will be granted; valuation terms entertained.

13.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Cash Retail Business, situated in busy shopping thoroughfare; returns, under management for current year will be approximately £3,000, increasing; net profit, after allowing manager's salary, £600; double-fronted shop, fitted in oak; heavily stocked; good house; rent, £60; further details on application.

14.—DENBIGH.—Unopposed Pharmacy in charming village; returns between £750 and £800, under the management of a lady; lock-up shop; electric light; scope for considerable increase to anyone understanding agricultural trade; price £350; stock and fixtures worth £300.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

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Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

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— LIMITED —

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MIDLANDS (SOUTH-WEST).—High-class Business, with returns of £6,000 per annum; accounts must be available and cash awaits vendor.

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2.—**SOUTH WALES.**—Cash Retail Business in main street of good town; lease of 7 years at rental of £50 p.a.; returns, £30 p.w.; premises consist of good shop and five rooms, one of which is fitted as dark room and one as optical room; stock approximately £500; valuation terms. (23)

3.—**S. DEVON.**—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; double-fronted shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (14)

4.—**SOUTH DEVON.**—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £54 p.w.; rent, £90; lease to be arranged; double-fronted, well-fitted shop and house with 7 rooms; side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450. (15)

5.—**SOUTH COAST (Health Resort).**—Good-class Chemist and Druggist, in best part of the town; new building; attractive shop fitted in oak; returns, about £35 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; dwelling accommodation with separate entrance; price £1,500—property could be acquired. Full particulars on application. (16)

6.—**YORKS.**—Cash Business, in main road, in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted at £90 to £120 per annum; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agency; dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill, £450; stock, fixtures at valuation. (17)

7.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Family Retail High-class Dispensing Business; well fitted and good stock carried; established 30 years; premises consist of lock-up shop, held on lease 14 years at £80 per annum; last year's returns, £2,500; scope for increase. Full particulars on application. (18)

8.—**SOUTH COAST RESORT.**—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, situated on main road; premises consist of large lock-up shop, held on lease, 19 years to run at £170 per annum; handsomely fitted and good, saleable stock carried; returns, £2,000; scope for increase; price, £2,000 or near offer. Full particulars on application. (19)

9.—**BUCKS.**—Cash Retail Business, recently established; lock-up shop premises, situated on main road; nearest opposition 3 miles; held on tenancy agreement at 8s. per week; returns average £19 per week; excellent scope. Full particulars on application. (20)

10.—**LANCS.**—Small Drug Stores; lock-up shop with room at rear; rent, 13s. 6d. per week, including gas; established 2 years; returns, £8 per week; can be considerably increased. Full particulars on application. (21)

11.—**GLAMORGANSHIRE.**—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business; premises consist of lock-up shop with room at rear; held on lease, 4 years to run at £50 p.a.; established 20 years; well-fitted; good stock carried; reason for disposal ill-health; full particulars on application. (22)

12.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Retail Dispensing Business; established 12 years; premises consist of shop and room at rear, two bedrooms above; lease 5 years; conveniently fitted and well-stocked; returns, £1,905; price for quick sale, £790. (26)

13.—**BRIGHTON.**—Cash Drug Stores; 15 years' lease; lock-up shop; rent £52 p.a. inclusive; electric light; good stock and well-fitted; good scope for qualified man; reasonable offer accepted for quick sale. (28)

14.—**BLAENAU FESTINOG.**—Retail Chemist; central position; well-fitted double-fronted shop; good living accommodation; takings at present £15 per week; lease will be granted.

15.—**SURREY.**—For immediate disposal, Drug Stores; established 20 years; double-fronted shop with room at rear; well-fitted and stocked; lease would be granted; returns, £1,000 p.a.; all ready money; good scope for qualified man; price, £900 or near offer. (27)

Do you realise the importance of knowing the true value of your stocks and thus being able to arrive at the net working profit? We undertake this work for an inclusive fee at short notice. Chemists in the South, South Midlands, and South Wales, wishing to dispose of their business or desirous of obtaining particulars of businesses for sale, or inquiries as to valuation terms, are requested to communicate with Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Chemists in the North, North Midlands and North Wales, please write to 2, Bixteth Street, Liverpool.

BERDOE & FISH

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1.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Very profitable light Retail, in splendid main road position; returns, £2,800, present rate; unlimited scope; handsome modern pharmacy, heavily stocked; price, £2,300.

2.—**SOUTHAMPTON (Near).**—Very profitable Light Cash, Retail, with N.H.I.; in rapidly growing part of busy town; returns, £800; plenty of scope; low rent; long lease; selling through illness; price £600, or offer.

3.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Good-class light Retail unopposed and easily worked; returns over £1,650, increasing; good profits; large shop (lock-up), well stocked; price, £1,100, or near offer.

4.—**LEEDS (Near).**—Sound middle-class Retail, with N.H.I.; returns, £1,500 to £1,600; net profit, £480; house available; well fitted and stocked; ill-health sole reason for selling; price only £850; worth attention.

5.—**NORTH-EAST COAST.**—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing, in excellent main road position; returns, £1,300; plenty of scope; stock and fixtures worth £950; price, £1,150.

6.—**BRIGHTON.**—Good middle-class Business; entirely under manager; returns, £1,050; low expenses; lock-up shop; close to sea; stock and fixtures worth over £450; price, £650 or offer.

7.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Profitable Cash Retail, increasing; returns over £2,000; no near opposition; low rent; long lease; books properly kept and audited; illness compels sale; price, £1,000; worth attention.

8.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Profitable Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency; returns, over £1,300; very low rent; valuable lease; house attached; valuation terms arranged; in all about £900; worth attention.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

May we quote you a price for doing this important work? Stocktaking, to be of real-use, should be done thoroughly, and with our experienced and expert staff we are able to guarantee this, at the same time carrying out the work quickly and without upsetting the general routine of business. To avoid disappointment we invite early applications: for special terms, etc.

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**STOCK TAKING AND STOCK PRICING.
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LIMITED COMPANIES FORMED.
BUSINESS FOR SALE OR PURCHASE.**

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—Present proprietorship 30 years; average turnover last three years £1,240, including £576 N.H.I.; splendid living accommodation; net profits over £500; rent £60; lease granted, or property sold if desired; price for goodwill, stock and fixtures, £350, or thereabouts; owner retiring. Ernest J. George, 3 St. Paul's Close, Walsall.

YOUNG PHARMACIST, recently qualified and desiring to commence, can have particulars of good business with living accommodation. Doing £20 per week; all in price, £850.

Stock Valuations now being booked for 1926 and as visits to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland are already arranged, Pharmacists need not hesitate on grounds of travelling expenses.

Write now!

**3 ST. PAUL'S CLOSE, WALSALL
STAFFS.**

TELEPHONE 774 and 1000.

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ALL VALUATIONS HAVE THE PERSONAL
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**Transfer Agents and Valuers,
73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.**

Telephone: 1934.

BUSINESSES WANTED

**WE HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR ALL
SIZES & CLASSES OF BUSINESSES.**

CHARLES C. MARSDEN

Valuer, Transfer Agent and Stocktaker,

44 Sholebroke View, LEEDS.

EAST COAST Health Resort (North).—Cash retail, Dispensing and Photography. Returns £1,300, Net profit £350. Rent £60 on lease. Lock-up shop, well-fitted and stocked. Price £1,150.

APPOINTMENTS.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

THE Council will on the 8th December, 1925, proceed to the appointment of Examiners to conduct Examinations as undermentioned:—

- (a) The Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination, and
 - (b) The Registered Druggist Examination.
- Full particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, with whom applications should be lodged by the 30th inst.

E. C. GRENE, Registrar.

67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.
November 12, 1925.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

YRSHIRE, SCOTLAND.—Two well-established Businesses within three miles of each other for Sale; together or singly; sound reasons for disposal; moderate sum required for goodwill; fixtures and stock at valuation. Apply for particulars to Millar, Thomson & Co., C.A., 13 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.

ESTON (near Middlesbrough).—Drug Store Business with Premises for Sale; good double-fronted shop, with house, in good condition; warehouse attached; excellent central position in a growing district; splendid scope; stock and fixtures at valuation; immediate possession. Apply Harker, Drug Store, Eston, Yorkshire.

HOME COUNTIES.—Old-established, good-class Family, Dispensing and Photographic Business, situated in central position of busy market town; large, well-fitted Pharmacy, well stocked, with large stock-rooms, and good living accommodation; returns approach £4,000 per annum; lease 21 years to run; price about £4,000, or near offer. Further particulars on application to 155/32, Office of this Paper.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Light Retail and Dispensing and Photographic, D. and P., in seaside resort; shop fitted in mahogany; double-fronted large shop; 8-roomed house; electric light and gas; own property; lease granted; rent £110; rates £20; or premises sold; returns average £2,000. "Service," c/o Allen & Hanbury, Bethnal Green.

KENT COAST.—Sound, good-class Family Retail and Kodak Business, in excellent position; good living accommodation; modern double-fronted shop, well fitted; new lease 21 years, £150; rates, £30; returns, £3,000; net profit, over £800, nearly all cash; price, £2,300, equal to about value of stock and fixtures and a year's net profits; details on receipt of bank references. 156/39, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS (Near).—Middle-class Cash Retail and Dispensing; established 70 years; gross turnover to October 31, £1,445; N.H.I. scripts, 1,000 monthly; net profit, 1924, £480; 5-room house; rent, £38; lease granted; no Photography, but big demand; well fitted and stocked; for quick sale £250, or near offer. Marsden, 44 Sholebroke View, Leeds.

LONDON, W.—Beautifully fitted good-class Pharmacy; unique position in rapidly growing district; returns over £1,300 (increasing) at excellent prices; very few Patents; lock-up shop; rent £75; 21 years' lease; price for goodwill £400; fixtures and stock at current market prices (total approximately £1,200); very suitable for unqualified, as no N.H.I. and very little Dispensing; every investigation invited. 155/2, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Old-established Retail, Dispensing and General Drug Business in thickly-populated district of industrial town; middle-class trade; well-fitted and stocked; been successfully carried on for 15 years; living accommodation; good reasons for disposal; full particulars sent on application. 157/9, Office of this Paper.

NORTHUMBERLAND (small agricultural country town).—Cash Business; recently established; lock-up shop; rental 8s. weekly inclusive; up-to-date fittings; well stocked; Kodak Agency; returns nearly £14 weekly; nearest opposition 16 miles; splendid opportunity for young qualified man to work N.H.I., etc.; price £650, all in; references required. Fuller particulars on application. 153/29, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Unopposed Cash Retail Business; Kodak Agency, N.H.I., Wine Licence; modern fittings; well stocked; good living accommodation; a genuine concern. Full information, 156/32, Office of this Paper.

WELSH VALLEY.—Established Mixed Retail; lock-up shop, in central street; returns about £18 weekly; will sell for offer or at valuation; good opportunity for beginner with small capital. Penrose Kernick, Chemists' Valuer, Moira Buildings, Cardiff.

YORKSHIRE COAST (Popular Health Resort).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; large, attractive shop, well-fitted and stocked, in excellent main road position of a growing residential neighbourhood; good returns, with scope for considerable increase; low rent and rates; held on lease; price £1,150. Full particulars to bona-fide inquiries. 156/14, Office of this Paper.

AN opportunity arises to acquire a good going Chemist's Business in the most thriving and rapidly developing town in South Yorkshire; price, including stock, fixtures, etc., about £500; proprietor's ill-health reason for disposal. Full particulars on application from "Statim," 154/5, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS for Sale, near Newcastle; pleasant district; growing rapidly; best position; corner shop; turnover last year £1,750 at good profits; no opposition; well stocked and fitted; N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; valid reason for disposal; an exceptional opportunity of acquiring a genuine business; price £950. Apply 153/28 Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate Sale, newly-established Business (six months); turnover £17 weekly; can easily be doubled; good reason for disposal; stock and fittings all new; Kodak Agency; good opening for Optics; splendid house; shop fitted best style; large yard and garden; commanding position; vendor's premises, which could be leased; valuation, stock and fixtures, for quick sale. 156/15, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business; small living accommodation; lately run as Drug Store; well equipped with mahogany fittings; has fallen in inexperienced hands owing to death of late proprietor; new lease can be obtained with satisfactory references; to be sold at valuation of stock and fixtures or best offer; cash only. 172 Albany Street, London, N.W.1.

TO be Sold as a going concern the Business of a Chemist in Barrow-in-Furness; established over 60 years; excellent living accommodation on the premises; property could be acquired or taken over on a favourable lease; stock and fixtures at valuation. For further particulars apply Moore & Smalley, Chartered Accountants, 9 Chapel Street, Preston.

VERY fine Corner Shop available, thickly-populated working-class colliery district, 66 Main Street, Mexborough, Yorks; now used as mixed business with drugs; good opening for Panel work; near several Doctors; fitted for Chemist; £150 includes fittings, fixtures and lease; stock optional; 25s. week clear as lock-up, or premises (shop and good house) could be bought on easy terms; personal application only to Proprietor. Bruce Smith, 40 High Street, Mexborough. No time for letters.

£75 INCLUDES fixtures, fittings, 14 years' lease and goodwill of a lock-up Pharmacy in London, doing £10 per week; neglected through illness; only needs personal supervision; electric light, water, etc.; stock optional; bargain for quick sale. 155/19, Office of this Paper.

£350, or reasonable offer, purchases unopposed Chemist's Business in growing neighbourhood; pretty country district, 8 miles St. Albans, 29 miles London; main road; returns average £15 weekly; Prescribing, N.H.I., Kodak Agency; lock-up shop; living accommodation available adjoining; over 5 years' lease at £26 per annum inclusive; a genuine bargain. Apply 155/16, Office of this Paper.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CLARE, SUFFOLK.

MESSRS. BALLS & BALLS

have been favoured with instructions, to Sell by Auction, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1925,

at the Bell Hotel, Clare, Suffolk, at 4 o'clock in One Lot
 (unless Sold in the meantime by Private Treaty),

THE HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

comprising
CHEMIST'S SHOP

and

DWELLING-HOUSE,

with Outbuildings and Garden, most advantageously situate in
 the centre of the town, and opposite the Post Office.

A Chemist's Business has been carried on on the premises for
 several Generations.

Vacant Possession will be given on completion.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of Messrs.
 Falkner, Son & Roberts, Solicitors, Louth, Lincs; and of the
 Auctioneers, Castle Hedingham, Essex.

AGENCIES.

**6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words
 or less, prepaid.**

HOLLAND.—Ask representation for importation in Holland
 and its Colonies of Pharmaceutical Productions. Pharmaceutische Handelsvennootschap Faddegon & Alberts, Frans
 Halsstraat 26, Amsterdam (Holland).

NEW ZEALAND.—Agent, with good connection through the
 Colony, wishes to represent British firm manufacturing
 Tooth Paste, Toilet Preparations, and any Sundries likely to
 appeal to ladies. Apply J. J. Davies & Sons, Ltd., Export and
 Indent Merchants, Newbury.

SOLE Agents for Home Service and Colonial Supply wanted
 by Swiss firm for new specific treatment and preparation
 against Tubercular Disease, also for other European countries
 except Germany. Apply to "Tasch" Laboratory, Ltd., 42
 Steinengraben, Basle, Switzerland.

FOR SALE.

**ABOUT 200 5-lb. and 7-lb. White Stopper Confectionery
 Jars for sale; offers wanted for collection in London district.
 74/453, Office of this Paper.**

**YOUNGS' Filling Machine for Sale, suitable for health salts
 and other similar fillings; weighs from a fraction of an
 ounce up to 1 lb. Apply 69/310, Office of this Paper.**

PREMISES FOR SALE.

HARROGATE.—To be Sold, by Renton & Renton, Auctioneers,
 Harrogate, at their Sale Rooms, on Wednesday, December 9,
 the premises, 40 James Street, now occupied by Wilson's, Ld.,
 Chemists. Particulars from Renton & Renton.

**SHOP (double-fronted); good living accommodation, garage,
 etc.; splendid opportunity for Chemist; lease 80 years;
 ground rent £8 8s.; £930. "Owner," 1 Queen's Road, Kingston.**

TENDER.

SEVERALLS MENTAL HOSPITAL, COLCHESTER.

THE Committee of Visitors invite Tenders for the supply of
 Drugs for the three months ending 31st March, 1926.

For Form of Tender apply, enclosing stamped, addressed
 envelope, to Mr. R. Overend, Clerk of the Hospital, Severalls
 Mental Hospital, Colchester.

Sealed tenders must be received not later than Saturday, 5th
 December, 1925, addressed to the Committee of Visitors,
 Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester.

The Committee of Visitors do not bind themselves to accept
 the lowest or any Tender.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADVERTISER desires Purchase chain of three, four or five
 Businesses, with turnover of from £1,000 to £2,000 each;
 London or suburbs. Replies, P.C.B., 41/12, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.**RETAIL.****[HOME.]**

**6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words
 or less, prepaid.**

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this
 Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BATH.—Wilson & Dickinson require competent Assistant for
 high-class Dispensing and Retail (permanency); good Dis-
 pensing and Front Counter experience essential; N.H.I. work
 not undertaken. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required,
 etc., and enclose photo (returnable), to Dickinson, Chemist, Bath.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL,**WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.11.**

REQUIRES a qualified Dispenser (in-patients only), to
 commence duties on January 1, 1926; hours 2-5, Saturdays
 10-12.30; no Sunday work. Applications, stating age, qualifica-
 tions, experience, salary required, etc., and enclosing copies of
 testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned on or before
 November 30.

W. S. RANDOLPH BISS,
 Secretary Superintendent.

LEEDS.—Unqualified Assistant, 25-35; good Dispenser, smart
 Counterman; knowledge of Photography; permanency to
 one not afraid of hard work; references must bear strictest inves-
 tigation. Apply, stating usual particulars and salary expected,
 Moore, 43 Domestic Street, Leeds.

LONDON, N.—Permanent Junior Assistant (outdoors) required
 as soon as possible; a good Counterman and Dispenser.
 Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, F. J. Sand-
 berg, 22 Regents Parade, North Finchley, N.12.

LONDON, N.W.—Young qualified Assistant wanted immedi-
 ately; must be good Counter-hand and have general all-
 round experience. Apply, with full particulars, stating age,
 experience and salary required, to 156/23, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E. DISTRICT.—Elderly qualified gentleman
 required on November 30 as Cover; must be active; a very
 comfortable berth for the right man. 155/21, Office of this
 Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant required for working-class
 business; suitable vacancy for young man who has recently
 qualified. State full particulars and salary required. 155/34,
 Office of this Paper.

LONDON (W. and S.W.).—Two or three really capable, quali-
 fied Managers required, with business building ability.
 Essentials are: good Display men, good Salesmen and workers;
 salary and commission. Full particulars to 155/40, Office of
 this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, qualified Assistant accustomed to
 middle-class business and N.H.I. Give full particulars in
 first letter, salary, references, etc. "Chemists," c/o C. Har-
 rison & Sons, Ltd., 26 Chapel Street, Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

MIDLANDS.—Wanted, qualified lady capable of taking
 charge of branch; no Sunday or half-holiday duties. Give
 full particulars as to salary and when disengaged in first letter.
 Also unqualified lady thoroughly accustomed to Dispensing and
 quick Counter trade. Particulars as above in first letter.
 74/468 Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified man (single) required immediately;
 good prospects offered to an energetic and ambitious man.
 Give full particulars of experience, salary required, and when
 at liberty in first letter. 155/37, Office of this Paper.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Assistant wanted for brisk business.
 Full particulars of experience, age, salary required, etc.
 (interview if possible), to 157/6, Office of this Paper.

WORKS, WEST RIDING.—Elderly qualified man required as
 Cover; very light job; would suit man handicapped by
 slight infirmity or getting on in years. 155/340, Office of this
 Paper.

ASSISTANT.—Young, smart, unqualified Assistant required
 immediately; must be good Counterman and used to Photo-
 graphic trade. Apply, with full particulars, to Shadforth Pre-
 scription Service, Ltd., 49 King William Street, E.C.4.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, male, wanted immediately. Please give full particulars and salary required in first letter. 156/35, Office of this Paper.

BARNES & CLARK, Newton Abbot, require early December Junior; Dispensing and Counter; must be smart, tactful and obliging; full particulars, experience, salary required (outdoors); photo if possible, to be returned. Applications unanswered three days please consider vacancy filled.

BOOTS THE CHEMISTS have vacancies for experienced qualified Retail Chemist Assistants. Apply, by letter, to Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Retail Staff Department, Station Street, Nottingham.

CLERK, with experience of accounts and preferably some typing; competent to give general help if required. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to Folkard & Co., 22 Parliament Street, York.

DISPENSER-BOOK-KEEPER wanted, experienced in the work of a General and Panel Practice; must be able to do all the book work of the practice. Apply, stating experience and salary, to Drs. de Nyssen & Aylen, Halesworth, Suffolk.

DISPENSER-BOOK-KEEPER required by Doctor in country town, Midlands; permanency; easy hours; £2 10s. a week; live out. 154/12, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER wanted, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail. State full particulars in first letter. Righton, Southport.

JUNIOR required; would suit one just out of apprenticeship; knowledge of Dispensing and Counter work. Apply, stating age, wages required, and usual particulars, to Tamworth Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., 5 Colehill, Tamworth.

MANAGER to open branch, industrial district, North Wales; salary and share profits. 74/469, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME, three evenings from 9-midnight, Sundays 7-11; must have good West-End experience, and one who speaks a foreign language would be preferred. Kindly apply, stating age, experience, height, and salary required, to 155/18, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST required to manage old-established business; must possess initiative, and ability to run a business on progressive lines with efficiency and economy; the prospects are good, and eventual succession would be considered for the right man. Write in first instance to A. Newton, 20 Salisbury Drive, Prestwich, Lancs.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for large department in West-End house; must be thoroughly experienced. Give particulars of age, experience, and salary required to 74/467, Office of this Paper.

SECRETARY-DISPENSER wanted, gentlewoman; £3 weekly; light work. Apply, letters only, "S. S.," 29 Great James Street, W.C.

SMART, unqualified Assistant or Junior; good progressive berth for the right man. Apply, with photo and salary required, to Griffith, Chemist, Hereford.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (outdoors); age 25 to 30 preferred; mixed country business, partly wholesale; no Sunday or holiday duty; good lodging available; permanency for suitable man. Apply by letter, with particulars and salary required, to Aram, Wellingore, Lincoln.

UNQUALIFIED Junior Assistant wanted; South Coast; chiefly for Dispensing and Stock. Apply, with full details and references, stating salary required (outdoors), to 155/6, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED.—Smart, energetic Assistant required; single; abstainer; must be good Counterman and neat Dispenser. Apply, giving full particulars first letter, to Hibbert & Son, Chemists, Neath, Glam.

WANTED, young, competent Assistant for Dispensing and Counter. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, when disengaged, and enclose photograph and testimonials (to be returned), to Lands, Chemists, Coalville.

WANTED at once, Qualified Assistant, about 30; knowledge of Optics and Photographic an advantage; good living accommodation. Full particulars first letter. Letters not answered in four days declined. Evison, Ltd., Alfreton.

WANTED, Branch Manager; qualified; 25 to 30; must be first-class Salesman and Window-dresser and have had experience in good-class suburban business. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 75/476, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, experienced Lady with Minor qualification for high-class business in Midlands. Please state full particulars, if disengaged, and enclose photograph if possible, to 75/474, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified man; quick accurate Dispenser, Window-Dresser, knowledge of Photography, Stock. State terms and experience in first letter, Hindle, 218 Hesse Road, Hull.

WANTED, lady Dispenser and Book-keeper in private medical practice, North London; state salary, age, and experience, with photo; no Sunday work and one half-day per week. 156/1, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Chemist; one just qualified who wishes to gain experience; easy work; young lady preferred; to start with £3 10s. "North London," 155/39, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man, qualified or unqualified, but qualified preferred, wanted at once or shortly, some Optical knowledge an advantage but not essential; must be tactful Counterman and good Window-dresser; permanent and progressive post to suitable man capable of taking occasional charge; 25 minutes from London. Sangster, Chemist, Slough, Bucks.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A REPRESENTATIVE wanted by a well-known Packed Goods House to take over a good established connection in the Midlands and North Wales; car provided; give full particulars. 74/465, Office of this Paper.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.—A firm of Manufacturing Chemists in the North of England have a vacancy in their Laboratory for an Analyst; he must hold the Degree of B.Sc. of an English University, and be a qualified Pharmacist. Apply, stating age, previous experience, and salary required, to 152/10, Office of this Paper.

GRANULATOR required for London Manufacturing Chemists. Apply, giving full particulars, previous experience, if or when disengaged, wages required, etc., to 75/473, Office of this Paper.

IMPORTANT Firm, marketing high-class products for the Medical Profession, requires gentlemanly Representative to visit Doctors and Chemists; must be qualified. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, etc., 74/460, Office of this Paper.

LONDON firm of Toilet Soap Makers and Perfumers has a vacancy for Representative for the whole of Ireland on commission. Applicants should state qualifications and experience to 74/464, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Chemists (London) require as Assistant in factory, young man with some experience of Pharmaceutical work; knowledge of Tablet and Pill manufacture an advantage. Full particulars, including age, experience, education, etc. (no original references or stamps) to 155/31, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by London Wholesale House with some experience of representative work among Chemists, Institutions and Doctors; young, qualified Pharmacist preferred, with some knowledge of the West of England district. Send full particulars of age, experience, salary, and copies of any references to 74/441, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted for the sale of French Honey in tins in cases and Olive Oil in bottles and tins in cases; state ground covered, and send references in the strictest confidence; excellent prospects for gentleman not holding competitive lines; expected to call upon Wholesale and Retail Buyers. 74/471, Office of this Paper.

SURGICAL Instrument business in the provinces; experienced Salesman; state age; reliable references indispensable. 74/466, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS, calling on Chemists throughout the country. Are required to represent a well-known Empire product on commission basis; an excellent quick selling side line. Write, stating territory covered and firms represented, to Meyrick, 7 Southampton Street, High Holborn, W.C.1.

YOUNG man wanted as Traveller for London suburbs; previous experience not necessary. Reply, stating salary required; no commission paid. 74/470, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN]

CANNES.—Excellent opportunity for young qualified man to learn French Pharmacy; knowledge of French language not necessary; fare paid. Write, with full particulars, enclosing photo, 152/5, Office of this Paper.

KENYA COLONY.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, about 25, single, with good all-round experience, including Photography; 4 years' agreement; second class passage paid out; salary £360 per annum for the first two years, £450 for the third year, and £480 for the fourth year. Reply, with photograph, full particulars, and copies of references, to P.C.B. 40/35, Office of this Paper.

NICE.—Gentlemanly Assistant required at once; neat Dispenser, until April 30; salary, 1,000 francs monthly; return second-class fare from London. All particulars with first letter, and photo if possible. Pharmacie Anglaise, 12 Avenue de Verdun, Nice.

RIVIERA.—Unqualified Junior Assistant wanted for season; young and of gentlemanly appearance; preference given to one who has just completed a good apprenticeship and desirous of gaining further experience in a high-class French Pharmacy. Apply, with full particulars and photograph, 75/472, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED (27) desires position as Manager or Assistant; good all-round experience; reliable and trustworthy; excellent references. J. Willcocks, Datchet, Windsor.

A.A.A.—LOCUM or temporary; take entire charge; accept moderate salary; offers invited. "Radix," c/o 151 Rawlinson Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

A.A.A.—AN energetic, qualified gentleman desires a permanency; highly recommended as being quick, reliable, good Salesman, Window-dresser, and a worker; Photographic experience; Midlands preferred. "M. C.," 25 Dun's Lane, Leicester.

A CAPABLE, qualified Manager, 28; single; tall; sound experience and references; strong Optics, Photography, Display; fluent French; town or country; disengaged. Please reply "A. P. M.," 72 Strahan Road, London, E.3.

A CHEMIST-OPTICIAN desires Managership; capable; energetic; 27; 6 ft.; married; permanency desired; North England preferred; excellent references. 156/8, Office of this Paper.

A LADY Dispenser (qualified) desires post in Hospital or with Doctor; kindly state salary offered. N. M. Tooley, c/o A. H. Bell, Major Pharmacist, Westgate, Mansfield.

A QUALIFIED Chemist, age nearly 22, tall, desires position, preferably in Birmingham. Power, "Oaklyn," Trinity Road, Birmingham.

A QUALIFIED Manager or Senior; 26; tall; energetic; all branches; Photography; excellent references; London or country; disengaged shortly. 155/5, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER requires post as Junior Assistant; London preferred, but not essential; age 20; tall; Part I Minor. Particulars from 152/19, Office of this Paper.

A M open for a good offer; thorough experience (C.S.S.A. Dispensing Checker, A. & N. Stores Dispenser); good Prescriber (8 years Medical Assistant), Counter; a Salesman; smart. 130 Scott Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

A S Locum (Retail or Hospital), Cover, or part-time; qualified. "M.," "Illinois," 1st Avenue, Gillingham, Kent.

A S Locum or Stocktaking; moderate terms; excellent references; varied experience. "Reliable," 161 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

A SSISTANT or Junior; at liberty early December; unqualified; ex-Service man (disabled leg); good references; small salary; country preferred. W. Hobson, 27 Market Square, Ely, Cambs.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 27, tall, desires situation in London; all-round experience; excellent references. 154/1, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 58; married; steady; abstemious; trustworthy; experienced; highest references; disengaged 28th. Scott, 36, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 35 years' London experience; capable, reliable worker; disengaged. "Statim," 69 Annesley Avenue, Hendon, N.W.9.

A SSISTANT, thoroughly capable, desires immediate Locum, permanent or part-time engagement; unqualified. "R.," 151 Mount View Road, N.4.

A SSISTANT, 30; first-class experience, all departments, Photography, Window-dressing; capable full charge. Chant, 11 Cromwell Grove, Hammersmith.

A SSISTANT, lady (Hall); first-class Retail experience, provincial, West-End, Continental; excellent references. Wilkinson, 115 Priory Road, Hornsey, N.8.

A SSISTANT; modern experience; tall; abstainer; aged 37; Photography, Wireless; A1 references, West-End and Riviera. MacLellan, 4 Arundel Gardens, W.11.

A SSISTANT 27; good-class Dispensing and Counter experience; Photographics; disengaged. Roberts, 11 Bedwas Place, Penarth.

A SSISTANT (unqualified) wants part-time post; Counter and Dispensing. "V.," 45 Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 24; 9 years' experience, Counter, Window-dressing, Dispensing, and Photography; South preferred. 155/17, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, competent, lady, with excellent experience, including West-End Dispensing, Counter, Books (some typing), wishes change; real worker; pre-war apprenticeship; well recommended. 155/15, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; qualified; best experience; London or 20 miles radius; disengaged December; Photographic, Dispensing, Counter. 155/7, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; qualified; good Counter and Dispensing experience; disengaged 2 p.m. every day; Central London preferred. P.C.B. 41/8, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, tall, 29, unqualified, desires position, temporary or permanent; excellent references; capable of taking charge; sound worker; all-round experience. Douglas, 20 Salisbury Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7.

B RANCH Manager; qualified; wide Prescribing experience. London, provincial; trustworthy; permanency; married; abstainer; disengaged; or manage for widow. 154/4, Office of this Paper.

B RANCH Manager; qualified; 15 years' experience; Photography; successful record; reliable and genuine; disengaged. "Velox," 55 Chamberlain Road, London, N.9.

C APABLE and energetic Assistant, age 26, unqualified, desires position in Brighton or near; 7 years' experience, London and Brighton; highest references; moderate salary. "R. W.," 15 Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.

C HEMIST'S daughter requires position with Doctor, immediately, as Secretary-Dispenser; Hall certificate; good experience; Shorthand, Typing, Book-keeping. "E. M. M.," c/o Mrs. Turner, 123 Manor Way, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, gentleman, thoroughly competent, desires position as Manager in bracing southern town; highest references; salary about £7 per week and house. 157/1, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant or Locum; experienced in Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing, Stock, Photography; abstainer; trustworthy. Harries, 23 Meadow Road, S.W.8

DISENGAGED; qualified; all-round experience; rapid Dispenser; temporary management, etc. "Pharmacist," 27 Blackstock Road, Finsbury Park, N.

DISPENSER (Hall) desires post, Doctor or Chemist; London preferred; kindly state salary offered. Miss Smyth, 63 St. James's Road, S.W.9.

DISPENSER-BOOK-KEEPER, lady (Hall), Nursing, First Aid, desires position immediately; 5 years' experience. 22 Clarence Road, Windsor

EXPERIENCED, all-round Assistant, unqualified, 25, seeks progressive position; keen Salesman; free one month after engagement. "Reliable," 149/26, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Pharmacist desires permanency; smart, tactful Salesman, good Window-dresser, quick and accurate Dispenser; good appearance and address; married; disengaged about middle of December. 156/25, Office of this Paper.

HALL; failed Minor last subject; age 62, feel 40; abstainer; active; moderate salary; good writer; bachelor. Hygiene, 35 Ridling Lane, Hyde.

JUNIOR Assistant, young, good reference, seeks post; 4 years' experience. 155/11, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, experienced, qualified, requires post; Doctor's or Institution preferred. 153/20, Office of this Paper.

LADY (M.P.S.), experienced Book-keeper, desires post with Doctor, Institution, or part-time with good-class Chemist for Counter experience; Wolverhampton district. "Pharmacist," "Glydene," Park Road West, Wolverhampton.

LADY seeks position; experienced, Book-keeping, Pricing and general routine, Chemist's business; excellent reference. "Kingsgate," Cromer Road, New Barnet, Herts.

LADY Dispenser, experienced (Hall), post; Doctor or Chemist; Book-keeper, Typist, Counter, Window-dresser, Photographics. 31 Bessborough Street, Victoria, S.W.

LADY (22), qualified, desires situation in a Chemist's shop; London preferred. Morris, 150 Camden Road, N.W.1.

LADY; unqualified; 8 years' experience all round; Retail, Dispensing, etc. Farrer, 59 Waveley Road, Coventry.

LADY Dispenser to Chemist, Surgeon or Institution; good experience and reference; moderate salary to commence. Clark, Thorold Lodge, Bitterne Park, Southampton.

LADY Assistant, unqualified, desires post in London; Counter, Photographic and Window-dressing; 8½ years' experience. 156/37, Office of this Paper.

LIVE, energetic Assistant, 29, home and Colonial experience, desires position as Improver. "F. H. T.," 57 Marylands Road, Maida Vale.

LOCUM or permanency; qualified; highest references; middle-aged; 30 years' smart experience; West End, provincial. Parker, 38 Tredegar Road, Bow.

LOCUM; wide experience in all branches; good references. "S. C. I.," 40 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16.

MANAGER (experienced) or Senior; 38; good Dispenser and Salesman, Window-dressing and Photography; accustomed to high-class trade. Replies to 154/2, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, 45, seeks permanency or Locum; all-round experience; good Counter, Prescriber and Dispenser; pleasing personality; very capable, willing, trustworthy; married; first-class recommendations; disengaged. Anthony, "Brooklands," 321 Brixton Road, S.W.9.

MANAGER or Locum; permanency preferred; town or country; qualified, with long experience in all branches; tactful Salesman, smart Window-dresser, good Prescriber, Photography. "H. C. C.," "Rosemary," Kiln Road, Thundersley, Essex.

MANAGER.—Experienced Chemist requires post; tall; active; energetic; good appearance; 37; practical knowledge of most branches of modern business; wholehearted service for fair remuneration. "Kent," 155/33, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., 24, slightly disabled, desires post as Branch Manager or Assistant; 9 years' experience; disengaged December 30. 153/34, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., 24, 10 years' Retail experience, desires situation as Assistant. "W.," 43 Bloom Street, Edgeley, Stockport.

PART-TIME.—Pharmacist-Optician offers services; experienced; full time considered. Write "Optician," 55 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth, S.W.

PART-TIME work required; London district; qualified (27). Wilson, 109 Hanley Road, Finsbury Park, N.4.

PHARMACIST, 23, 8 years' experience, high-class Dispensing, Photography, Window-dressing, requires situation November 23; excellent reference. Trotter, 8 Bellevue Terrace, West Worthing.

PHARMACIST, Scotsman, 43, married, no family, exceptional experience, disengaged, desires post as Manager; one with view to succession or Partnership preferred; either town or country. 156/29, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 33, 5 ft. 10 in., desires post as Manager or Senior; capable and conscientious; disengaged November 28. "M. G.," 35 Keith Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

QUALIFIED; 37; all-round experience; good Window-dresser, organiser; previous berth 4 years, Manager. "Chemist," Black Lion Hotel, Bishop's Stortford.

QUALIFIED; 31; West-End and Provincial experience; whole or part time; anywhere London. Cohen, 16 Cambridge Street, W.2.

QUALIFIED Assistant (male), 22, well-experienced all branches, desires permanency or Locum; disengaged. Apply "Chemicus," c/o Y.M.C.A., Sunderland.

QUALIFIED (26) requires permanent progressive position; 10 years' experience Dispensing, Counter and Photography; excellent references. Thompson, Wheatsheaf Hotel, Workington.

QUALIFIED, 21, 5 ft. 3½; Dispensing, Counter, Photo, Wire-less; temporary-accepted if Bristol. Whitehouse, 91 Regent Street, Kingswood, Bristol.

QUALIFIED (Scot), male, 22, desires position; splendid General experience, Photography; first-class references. Smith, 27 Tait's Lane, Dundee.

REGISTERED Assistant; age 21; disengaged December 31; 3½ years' experience in Dispensing (Private and N.H.I.), Photography, etc.; post in city preferable. For references and further particulars apply W. Mason, "Greystone," Keddington Road, Louth, Lincs.

SENIOR unqualified Assistant (married), disengaged December 1, desires permanency; good-class Counter and Dispensing experience, with Photography (except D. and P.); open to take temporary engagement until otherwise fixed. James C. Craig, 43 Wolsingham Terrace, Haughton Road, Darlington.

UNQUALIFIED; disengaged; Manager, Assistant or Locum; good all-round experience; state salary paid. Barclay, 4 Bampton Gardens, N.15.

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A "LIVE" and experienced Salesman desires to transfer sole services to first-class firm; thorough knowledge of Pharmacy throughout, and of high-class English and French Perfumes, etc.; connection, South Coast. "Repeats," 156/33, Office of this Paper.

A POSITION as Junior Traveller is desired by young man, 21, well spoken; 7 years' experience with Retail Chemists, London and coastal; progressive salesman; excellent references. "Tyro," 153/21, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, age 32, with connection in Lancashire, wishes to represent good house; 16 years' experience Druggists' Sundries. 153/33, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER desires to become connected with high-class Wholesale House with view to acting as Representative; Retail and Laboratory experience; highest references; London preferred. "M.," 19 Somerset Road, Teddington, Middlesex.

ADVERTISER has had exceptional experience as Buyer and Salesman Chemicals, Drugs; disengaged. "W.," 108 Hurlingham Road, S.W.6.

AN experienced woman desires permanent position; willing worker; experienced Centrac tube machinery; filling, labelling, packing, etc.; good references. 74/442, Office of this Paper.

CHEMICAL Merchants' Buyer, with trade and technical knowledge of Drugs and Chemicals, requires position as Representative with Manufacturing House; experience and enterprise. E. P. Lewis, Central Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

ENERGETIC man, 47, with long Manufacturing experience and organising ability, offers his services for works or departmental; disengaged when suited. 156/9, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED first-class Representative and Sales Manager, with excellent credentials, desires engagement with London house; available immediately. "Chemist," 153/26, Office of this Paper.

PILL and Tablet Maker and Coater seeks engagement; considerable experience in both lines. Apply "Formalin," 152/13, Office of this Paper.

POSITION wanted, Checker, Stock-keeper, or Orders; 9 years' experience, Wholesale Warehouse; thoroughly reliable; good worker; excellent references; disengaged. 153/23, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, large connection, including Scotland and Ireland, desires change; enterprising house. essential. "Energetic," 153/30, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man desires post in Wholesale House; 9 years Retail business, country and town; excellent references. "Keen," 149/260, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man requires responsible position; exceptional experience well-known Wholesale Druggists and Merchants; Buying, Selling, Export, Drugs, Chemicals, Sundries; disengaged; highest credentials. Tovey, 13 Fairview Close, London, E.17.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

QUALIFIED Chemist, young, capable and energetic, 8 years' experience of high-class Retail trade, now in Rhodesia, desires position with firm of repute as Representative in South Africa and Rhodesia; excellent references. Write 131/30, Office of this Paper.

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